Arthur Triall
18 Bouverie St

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1041.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1865. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED ..... 6d.

REV. J. P. CHOWN WILL LECTURE ON AMERICA, IN EXETER HALL, On THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 1865. (Further particulars next week.)

GOSPEL OAK CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL will be OPENED (D.V.) on THURSDAY, 2nd November, when the Rev. H. ALLON will Preach at Three p.m., and a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at Half-past Six, at which all the neighbouring Ministers will be present.

1,700*l.* have been obtained towards the outlay of 2,350*l.* Donations from friends unable to attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. R. H. Smith, Grafton Villas, Maitland-park, N.W.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION for Admission to the above School will take place on the 31st INSTANT, at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, when SEVEN BOYS will be elected. The poll will commence at Eleven, and close at Two precisely.

JOSIAH VINEY, Hon. Sec.

Congregational Library, Oct. 1865.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, near HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

Instituted May 10, 1758, for Children of Both Sexes, and from any part of the United Kingdom.

Patrons—Her Majesty the QUEEN, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES.

A GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS will be held on THURSDAY, the 19th October inst., at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, to ELECT FORTY CHILDREN to the Benefits of the Charity

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, and the Poll will Close at Two precisely, after which hour no votes can be received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 56, Ludgate-hill, London, E. C.

Persons subscribing on the day of election will be entitled to vote on that occasion.

THE ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.

The CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this Charity will be held on MONDAY, January 15, 1866, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, to ELECT SIXTEEN CHILDREN —Ten Boys and Six Girls.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, and the poll close at Two precisely.

All applications should be made forthwith to the office, where blank forms for candidates, and every information, may be obtained from Ten to Four, except Saturday, when the offices closes at Two o'clock.

THOMAS W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. All communications, Post-office orders, drafts, &c., thould be made payable to Mr. George Stancliff, Secretary, at the Office, 10, Poultry, E.C.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

This Institution is still the only Hospital in the metropolis specially set apart for the reception of sick children. FUNDS are much needed for its support.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

August, 1865.

Bankers—Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—Mr. J. B. LANGLEY, M.R.C.S. (late of King's College), continues to give his personal and prompt attention to every kind of negotiation between Gentlemen engaged in Medicine, Law, Literature, Architecture, Science, or other Professional Avocations. The Business is conducted with the most careful regard to the interests of Clients, and based upon the principle that no fees are charged unless service be rendered. Professional practices for Transfer, Partnerships for Negotiations and Professional Assistants always on the Register. Highest references given.

Professional Agency (established 1848), 50, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

TO be SOLD, VERY CHEAP.—The "EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE," from COMMENCEMENT to 1846—54 Vols. (Index to 1826). Also, the "CONGREGATIONAL MAGAZINE," from COMMENCEMENT to 1837—20 Vols. 64 Vols. half calf neat, 10 Vols. embossed.

Apply, Mr. John G. Wigg, Lynn, Norfolk.

IMPORTANT to the CLERGY.—A POPULAR ASSURANCE COMPANY is desirous of obtaining the aid of the Clergy in the extension of its operations, and will allow a LIBERAL BONUS to Christian Ministers introducing Policies. Address, the Rev. T. E. T., "Church Standard" Office, 325, Strand, London, W.C.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

A GENTLEMAN, aged Thirty-one (a Nonconformist), of good Education and Address, and Considerable Experience, desires an APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY, MANAGER, or any Confidential or Responsible Position. Superior Testimonials will be furnished.

Address, "B. T.," care of Mr. Chambers, 7, Great Cheyne-row, Chelsea.

WANTED, after Christmas, by the Trustees of a GIRLS' SCHOOL, a MISTRESS qualified to instruct in the ordinary branches of a good elementary English Education, in Plain Needlework, and in Vocal Music

Apply, on or before October 31st, stating age, salary, and references, to the Rev. J. Button, Kenilworth. Copies only of testimonials to be sent, as no d cument will be returned.

C. ROSE, DRAPER, DORKING, is in WANT of an Active and Conscientious YOUTH, as IMPROVER, or a YOUNG MAN, as JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

SILENT, SIMPLE, COMPACT, ARTISTIC, EFFICIENT, DURABLE, AND CHEAP.

THE MOST PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.

Printed Directions with every Machine. Instructions gratis. All Machines warranted. Illustrated Price-Lists gratis and Post-free. Inspection invited. Price from 5*l.*

135, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

HORNSEY RISE COLLEGE SCHOOL, 10, VICTORIA-ROAD, N.

Principal, Mr. G. HARDY, assisted by Eminent Professors of Languages and Accomplishments.

Situation most salubrious, and of easy access by rail or omnibus.

PATRONS AND VISITORS.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A., the Revs. Henry Allon, A. Raleigh, D.D., J. Corbin, W. Fleming, M.A., and Hugh Owen, Esq.

Terms Moderate.

HASTINGS. — Select, comfortable, quiet PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, beautifully situated. Terms moderate. Good references.

Address, E. B., Castle House, Castle Down-terrace, Hastings.

RICHARD PERKINS, PEACHFIELD, GREAT MALVERN, Receives a LIMITED NUMBER of GENTLEMEN'S SONS to BOARD and EDUCATE. Terms, &c., on application.

STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

Situation elevated and healthy, near the Railway Station.

Education, Commercial and Classical, adapted to the Middle-Class Examinations.

A Preparatory Department for Younger Pupils.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

LADIES' COLLEGE, CHERTSEY HOUSE, SURREY-SQUARE, S.

Principal, Mrs. GEORGE ROSE,

Assisted by a Resident French Governess and an efficient staff of Teachers, including eminent Professors in the Languages and Accomplishments. The Grounds are spacious and the House well adapted to the Maintenance of the Health of the Pupils; constant attention is paid by the Principal to their Mental and Moral Culture, so as to unite the advantages of School with Home Cheerfulness and Comforts.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

PRINCIPAL:—Mr. VERNEY.

This school is adapted to the requirements of the Sons of Respectable Tradesmen and others. The Premises are First-class, spacious, elevated, and healthy; the rooms are numerous and lofty; there is an excellent well-ventilated school-room and class-rooms; a large playground, lawn, and gardens; with every other convenience.

The education is sound, practical, and commercial; with or without French, Piano, Surveying, &c.

Mr. VERNEY has for upwards of Twenty Years been actively engaged in the pleasing and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with numerous references.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

For Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas.
For Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas.

(Terms made inclusive, when preferred.)

Cranford Hall School is on the Bath-road, twelve miles rom Hyde-park Corner, and near the Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, and West Drayton Stations, at either of which Mr. Verney's conveyance meets Parents and Pupils.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on the 10th October. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.

TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.
For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

COALS. — Best Coals only. — GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 28*s.* per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico, S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 27*s.*; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 26*s.*; best Silkstone, 24*s.*; Clay Cross, 24*s.* and 21*s.*; Coke, per chaldron, 14*s.*

S. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Office: 169, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—By Screw Steamers and Railway.—LEA and CO.'S price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMBTON WALL'S-END, the best Home Coal, direct by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 27*s.* per ton; Hartlepool, 26*s.*; best Silkstone (G. Chambers and Co.'s) or Wharncliffe, 24*s*; second-class, 23*s.*; new Silkstone, 21*s.*; Clay Cross 24*s.* and 21*s.*; Derby Bright, 20*s.*; Barnsley, 20*s.*; Tanfield Moor, for Smiths, 19*s.*; Hartley, 17*s.* 6*d.*; best small, 13*s.* Coke, 14*s.* per chaldron net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and CO.'S Offices, Highbury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual Income	£79,046
Profits Divided amongst Members	145,389
Claims Paid	209,310
Accumulated Premium Fund	312,318

The Fifth Triennial Division, just made, gives a

CASH BONUS OF 24 PER CENT.

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Premiums, 1864-5 . . . . . £161,029

HEAD OFFICE: 8, FINCH-LANE, LONDON.

LOCAL FIRE OFFICES AT

Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, Dublin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Cape Town, &c.

Premiums moderate. Losses promptly settled.

Energetic Agents required for the Fire Department where the Company is not represented.

Apply to MORELL THEOBALD, Manager, Fire Department.

THE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL—HALF-A-MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HATTERSLEY, Esq., Chairman.
JOB CAUDWELL, Esq., F.R.S.L., Deputy-Chairman.

Captain George Bayly.	Joseph A. Horner, Esq.
F. Brodigan, Esq., J.P.	Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A.
W. Paul Clift, Esq.	Right Hon. Lord Teynham.

NEW and IMPORTANT features of Life Assurance have been introduced by this Company with marked success.

ADVANCES, to a large amount, have been made upon undoubted Securities.

DEPOSIT NOTES issued for sums of £10 and upwards, upon which interest is allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

DEBENTURES, with Monthly Subscriptions, similar to the Shares of Building Societies (but free from the risks of membership), bearing compound interest at 5 per cent., and withdrawable at any time, granted.

BONA FIDE INVESTORS, desirous of a safe and permanent means of employing capital, may obtain a few of the remaining allotted £10 Shares. Deposit, Ten Shillings on application, and Ten Shillings on allotment. Dividend 7½ per cent. per annum.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, prepared to work energetically, required, on LIBERAL TERMS, in all parts of the United Kingdom.

HUBERT G. GRIST, F.S.S., General Manager.

Chief Offices: 370, Strand, London, W.C.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Founded 1845, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.)

The following figures show an increase quite unprecedented in the history of the Company:—

The amount assured in 1862 was £151,065
Ditto .. .. .. 1863 „ 194,152
Ditto .. .. .. 1864 „ 266,450

Agents required in unrepresented places. Apply to the Branch Manager.

J. P. BOURNE, 9, Flora-place, Plymouth.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Established December, 1835.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—ROBERT INGHAM, Esq., M.P.

John Bradbury, Esq.
Henry White Castle, Esq.
Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C.
Joseph Fell Christy, Esq.
Henry Constable, Esq.
John Feltham, Esq.
Joseph Freeman, Esq.
Chas. Gilpin, Esq., M.P.
Chas. Reed, Esq., F.S.A.
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Whetham, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D., and John Gay, Esq., F.R.C.S.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

SECRETARY—George Morris, Esq.

Amount of Profit of the five years ending 20th November, 1862, was £531,965 3 4

Making the total Profit divided .. £1,227,258 5 3

INSTANCES OF REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUMS.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Premium now Payable.	Reduction per Cent.
		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
October, 1836	49	1,000	43 11 8	0 7 10	99
March, 1840	48	200	8 10 4	1 19 4	77
January, 1839	36	1,000	29 10 0	10 12 8	64
December, 1850	58	2,000	126 0 0	64 6 8	49
January, 1852	35	500	14 11 8	9 2 8	37½
January, 1859	49	3,000	132 0 0	98 7 10	25½

The following are a few instances wherein the Premiums have become extinct, and Annuities for the next five years granted in addition:—

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium now extinct.	Annuity Payable.
		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April, 1836 ..	54	1,000	52 0 0	8 3 8
August, 1836 ..	56	500	29 3 4	9 1 3
August, 1837 ..	60	2,000	135 3 4	75 6 8
March, 1842 ..	61	500	32 19 2	1 17 4

Amount of Claims Paid 1,611,165 5 3
Gross Annual Income 388,791 18 7
Accumulated Fund 2,420,953 14 0

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st OCTOBER are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The prospectus and every information may be had on application.

Sept. 29, 1865. GEORGE MORRIS, Secretary.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
Used in the Royal Laundry
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

CONSUMPTION.—DR. CHURCHILL'S

Successful Treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, Chronic Cough, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., by the Syrups of Hypophosphite of Lime, Soda, and Iron, and by the Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine and of Manganese, prepared by H. H. Swann, of Paris. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale and Retail Agents, DINNEFORD and Co., Chemists, 172, Bond-street, London.

RUPTURES.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK, On each THE BULL'S HEAD, Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,
OBTAINED THE
ONLY PRIZE MEDAL
For "*Purity and Excellence of Quality.*"

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

WARD'S PALE SHERRY, 36s. per DOZEN. Fit for a Gentleman's Table. Bottles and Cases included.

Terms Cash. Post Orders payable Piccadilly.

Samples sent free of charge.

CHARLES WARD and SON.

(Established upwards of a century), 1, Chapel-street West, Mayfair, W., London.

Delivered free to any Railway-station in London.

NUNN'S MARSALA or BRONTE WINE, 25s. per dozen, 7l. 4s. per six dozen, 12l. 15s. per quarter cask. Rail paid to any station in England. This wine will be found of superior quality, is soft and old, and though full flavoured, entirely free from heat or the slightest approach to acidity.

THOS. NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liqueur Merchants, 21, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C. Price lists on application. Established 1801.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; of wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

TONIC BITTERS.—WATERS' QUININE WINE, the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence; an efficient Tonic, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, Confectioners, and others, at 30s. a dozen. Manufactured by WATERS and WILLIAMS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING,
AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with prices of 1,000 articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE, sent (free by post) on application to FILMER and SONS, Upholsterers, 31, 32, and 28, Berners-street, London, W., and 34, and 35, Charles-street, Oxford-street, W.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement to female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96) Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION, &c. Invalids should send Two Stamps to Mr. Halse, 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM. The effects of Galvanism, when administered by means of "Halse's Galvanic Apparatus," in Paralysis and other complaints, are now generally acknowledged to be very extraordinary, he having, during his thirty years' extensive practice, brought the galvanic apparatus, as a remedial agent, to the utmost perfection.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS have been for nearly half a century, recognised on all hands to be the BEST PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD known in Medicine, and, from their largely-extended sale and general adoption, may be fairly classed as a household necessary.

Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Prospect Hall, Woodford, Essex. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DUTY OFF TEA.

All prices again REDUCED SIXPENCE per Pound.

STRONG TO FINE BLACK TEA.

1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., to 3s. per Pound.

THE MOST DELICIOUS BLACK TEA THE WORLD PRODUCES
is now only 3s. 6d. per Pound.

RICH, RARE, CHOICE COFFEE, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d.

PHILLIPS & CO. have NO AGENTS,

Therefore be particular in addressing to

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,
Tea Merchants,
8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

A Price-Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS & CO. send all goods CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City, and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices CARRIAGE FREE, TO ANY RAILWAY-STATION OR MARKET-TOWN IN ENGLAND, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

PHILLIPS & CO. have no connection with any House in Worcester or Swansea.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE
(PATENT)
MIXTURE OF TEAS,
6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.

Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed FRANKS, SON and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS.

WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE.
BY USING
The Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets,
4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by
J. C. & J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.
Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

THE PATENT VICTORIA DIP CANDLES,

MADE OF IMPROVED MATERIALS and REQUIRING no SNUFFING,
are sold by all Grocers and Candle Dealers, and wholesale by PALMER and Co.,

Green-street, Bethnal-green, London, N.E., Original Patentees of the Metallic Wick Candles; manufacturers of Composite and other Candles.

SAPONINE,
FROM
HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAPERY,
BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

Is used extensively by Laundresses and Families who object to the use of caustic soda, alkalies, or ordinary washing-powders; and unites in itself the free washing properties of the finest yellow soap with the strong cleansing power of mottled. No other article is needed.

Sold in Packets at 1d., 4d., and 1s., by grocers, druggists, and country shopkeepers. More agents wanted.

EXTRACT OF BREWERS' YEAST,
Doubly purified and concentrated.
"YEASTRINE"

Makes sweeter, purer, and more wholesome Bread than Brewers' Yeast; and the most ignorant CANNOT MISTAKE in using it.

Sold in penny packets by Harper Twelvetrees Agents; and supplied to Bakers in barrels and canisters.

Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1041.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1865. PRICE { UNSTAMPED..5d. STAMPED.....6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:
Why the Laity Like It 833
Ecclesiastical Notes 833
The Baptist Union 834
American Congregationalism 836
Association for Promoting a Revision of the Prayer-book 837
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE:
The Free Churches of London and Christian Work 838
CORRESPONDENCE:
Congregational Union.. 840
Nonconformist Churches..... 840
The American Correspondence 840
Public Men on Public Affairs 841
Postscript 841
LEADING ARTICLES:
Summary 842
How Not to Settle International Difficulties 842
A New Chapter of an Old History 843
Reactions 844
Gustave Dorés Illustrations of the Bible 845
Foreign and Colonial 845
Foreign Miscellany 845
The Cholera 847
The Cattle Plague 848
Court, Official, and Personal News 848
Miscellaneous News 848
Literature 849
Brief Notices 849
The Quarterlies 850
Gleanings 851
Births, Marriages, and Deaths 852
Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.... 852
Bank of England 852
Markets 852
Advertisements..... 852

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

WHY THE LAITY LIKE IT.

III.

NATURE AND WORKING OF THE BREAK.

IN order to arrive at a trustworthy judgment of the supposed necessity of placing the religious sentiment of a nation under the tutelage and restraint of secular authority, it will simplify the case to take it up in its concrete rather than its abstract form. The true question before us is the use of the Church Establishment in this country in securing it against the injurious action of overheated spiritual fanaticism. Fear of what that might effect is at the bottom of the reluctance felt by the cultivated laity to emancipate corporate Christian agency from the controlling power of the State. It is assumed, therefore, that so far as State authority comes in contact with religious thought in England it tends to make it sober, and so far as it modifies religious action it prevents it from running into pernicious forms and dangerous excesses. Let us test this assumption.

Treating the matter historically, we have to observe that up to the present time the application by the State of what we call the break-power to spiritual faith, feeling, and action, has been confessedly the occasion of the most serious political disturbances recorded in our national annals. Not to go further back than to the era of the Reformation, we may safely affirm that the most fearful and destructive of the political tornados with which the country has been visited, have arisen almost entirely out of the attempt to regulate by secular authority men's religious beliefs and ecclesiastical relationships. In England, in Scotland, and in Ireland the same disastrous consequences have flowed from the same cause. It was not any special form of Christianity which, as such, kindled or kept alive the flames of civil strife. It was solely the persistent effort of the secular government, incited by one or other of the religious parties, to put the break-power upon the rest, which brought unutterable evil upon the State, and convulsed the very framework of social life. We need not argue this point. The Legislature has conceded it. These incessant troubles were got rid of—how? Not by putting on the break more firmly; but by easing and removing its pressure. Every concession to the claims of conscience has been succeeded by a diminution of fanaticism, and by a sensible growth of politico-ecclesiastical Liberalism. There is not a man of culture to be found in our day within the four seas who would not disclaim the right of the civil power to prescribe for a man what he must believe or what he must repudiate. There are very few, if any, who would seriously assert the political wisdom of discouraging the growth of any form of religious thought by putting it in legal subjection to civil or social disabilities. All of us mourn over the mistaken policy of our forefathers in this regard. Nobody now contends that they employed the break-power judiciously; for the greater part of what they did, it has been the difficult but inevitable business of their posterity to undo.

The plan at present in vogue for keeping spiritual force within safe limits is rather that of sapping and mining than of direct assault. To make temporal provision for the clergy, and, in virtue of the arrangement, to bind them to a specified system of doctrinal belief, mode of worship, and form of ecclesiastical government, is considered now-a-days the surest as well as the safest method of preventing spiritual thought and feeling from running into the dangerous type of fanaticism. By this arrangement, it seems to be taken for granted, secular authority can maintain a firm and efficient check upon corporate spiritual action, without trenching upon the rights of individual conscience. Do away with it, and you give up the only safeguard you possess against such an organisation of the religious sentiment of the country as would overawe, and, by overawing, bend to its own purpose, civil rule. By subsidising the clergy, it is contended, the State obtains an efficient check over, not their action merely, but their spirit, constituting them as a body into a strong conservative force quite competent to resist all fanatical impulses.

There is a sense, unquestionably, in which these allegations are true. It is true that a State subsidy operates with uniform success in damping down the fire of spiritual life in the clergy who receive it—and it is also true that it tends to beget and nourish political conservatism. On the hypothesis that civil Government exists for its own sake, and not as a means for securing the public welfare, the expedient has its recommendations, although they can hardly be regarded as religious ones. Hobbes saw this distinctly enough, and so did Hume. A Church Establishment is perhaps one of the most powerful and most subtle of the agencies which a Government can wield in support of the rulers as against the ruled. Despotism can find no other such handy instrument, and Liberalism has no other such resistant force with which to contend. But although this fact may commend the arrangement to a certain class of politicians and even statesmen, it does not, to any great extent, attract the sympathies of the cultivated laity of England. It is not as a political weapon that they care to maintain a subsidised priesthood—it is rather as a sort of internal and self-acting means of defence against all violence of spiritual impulse, too generally blind and ignorant as well as aggressive, that they prefer it. It is as such that we propose to deal with it.

First, then, as a matter of fact, what is its mode and force of operation in England? Divide the community into three zones—top, middle, and bottom, according to the social *status* of the three classes—the gentry, the trading classes, and those who get their living by the work of their hands. Then draw lines intended to represent the extent of surface covered by, 1. Members of the Establishment. 2. Unendowed denominations, and 3. People of no religious profession whatever. These last lines will divide the nation into three nearly equal parts. But the sections representative of religious faith and condition will not quite coincide with the zones representative of social rank. For the most part, however, and speaking roughly, the Establishment will include the uppermost stratum, the unendowed denominations the midst, and the utterly indifferent the lowermost. Now, upon which of these sections does the break-power applied by the State operate to suppress fanatical tendencies? The lowermost does not need it. Its sad case is, not that it is in danger of being hurried into excesses by undisciplined spiritual life, but that it is all but impossible to breathe spiritual life into it at all. In as far, therefore, as *it* is concerned, the application of the break-power supposed to be supplied by a State provision for the clergy, would be unnecessary even if it were practicable—but it is not practicable, because where there is no motion, there cannot be any regulation of it. We take, then, the middle section, the unendowed denominations, and we observe that the break-power does not touch them. *Their* clergy are beyond the reach of the steadying influence of State pay and State control—yet, it is not made matter of complaint against them that they overbear free political action, or that their teaching is in its own character subversive of social order. There is, no doubt, a check, a very galling check, imposed by law upon the possible fanaticism of the hierarchy and ministry of the Church of England—in other words, of that Church which claims to comprehend the largest share of the educated intellect of the country. Here, certainly, the break-power operates—but only here. Is it contended that the pressure of the State cannot be removed without danger from just that section of society in which high culture is most common? Does the upper class constitute the soil best fitted to nourish religious extravagance, or intolerant zealotry? The theory of depriving the religious sentiment of the nation of its tendency to overawe men in all their subordinate relations by subjecting it to the secular authority, and taming it by State pay, is plausible enough as a speculation; but tested by the existing state of facts, it instantly collapses. The break-power is only applied just where it is least wanted—upon the most highly educated part of the community.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

WE report in another column the proceedings of the Baptist Union at its recent meeting at Bradford. Three subjects especially appear to have occupied the attention of the members. The first was that of Foreign Missions, connected with which, we regret to learn that another deficiency is expected in the receipts of the Baptist Missionary Society for the present year. The reason of this may be found in the speech of the Rev. A. McLaren, of Manchester. Mr. McLaren has dissected the contributions of the Baptist churches towards the Society, and has found that a large number give nothing at all, and some but little more than nothing. This, of course, does not explain everything, because there is a reason why nothing is given, and why the contributions are now decreasing. One thing will not increase the income of the Society, and that is curtailing its missionary operations, a topic which is now under discussion. And we are quite sure that a more suicidal policy than that which has guided some members of the Society in their opposition to the proposed increase in the salaries of the Secretaries could not be pursued. This question having already found its way into print, we are obliged to express our surprise at learning that such officers are so inadequately remunerated.

The message of the Committee was gratifying for its plain honesty. It does no good to cover up weaknesses, but often much to lay them open. Thus, the little progress made by the Baptist denomination in the Northern counties and the smallness of some of the country "causes," were subjects which it was most desirable to bring under the notice of such a meeting as that held at Bradford. And, although nothing was done with respect to either of these matters, the mere knowledge of the facts stated will help to bring about a remedy. It is curious to notice that it is in the very counties concerning which complaint of want of progress is made that there is also complaint of gross immorality. While Mr. Millard was stating that there were scarcely any Baptists—he might have said Nonconformists—in the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Durham, the clergy of these counties were holding a meeting to consider the unusual immorality of their people. May we not put two and two together? Is it not the case every-

where, that where State-Churchism is dominant, there crime is also dominant?

The representation made with respect to the persecution of the Baptists of Saxony by the Lutheran State-Church of that kingdom is connected with this subject. It need not have caused surprise that Dr. Krummacher, a member of the Evangelical Alliance, should be a party to this persecution. Sentimentalism usually begins and ends with the mere selfish indulgence of the sentiment. There are Evangelical Alliance men in England quite as bad in their way as Dr. Krummacher. What should cause surprise is that sensible men do not see the hollowness and hypocrisy of the professions of brotherly love or any other love made by such persons. It is impossible, in the nature of things, that a consistent State-Churchman should be a consistent Christian. Dr. Krummacher opposes the Baptists of Saxony for the same reason that similar members of the Evangelical Alliance in England oppose all Nonconformity. They do not want an extension of religion, but of ecclesiasticism of a fixed pattern. Saxony, where some Nonconformists are treated as felons, is the most immoral country in all Europe, one child out of every three being illegitimate. Is it not consistent that it should be so? Will the Evangelical Alliance expel Dr. Krummacher? The Baptist Union agreed to remonstrate with the King of Saxony; it could have been well if it had also agreed to remonstrate with the Alliance.

The paper of Mr. Haycroft was as wise as it was able, and we are glad that the author directed attention to one subject—the necessity of the teaching and study of our distinctive principles in colleges. Mr. Haycroft stated that during his residence at a Baptist College, nearly twenty-five years ago, the principles of the body, either as Protestants, Nonconformists, Congregationalists, or Baptists, never came under review throughout the theological course; and he had also elicited from younger ministers that the majority of these topics were omitted in their collegiate studies. The secession, he thought, of many from their principles might be attributed in a great measure to such defective training. Not less interesting was Mr. Mursell's paper on Associations. His suggestions as to the closer co-operation of Churches will be read without suspicion of any Presbyterian tendencies in their author, and his criticisms of starving churches without suspicion that Mr. Mursell believes that testimony to principle should not be borne when it can be borne only by a few. There are, of course, two sides, if not more, to this question, but it is quite time that Mr. Mursell's side should be looked at as he himself looks at it.

We judge that this meeting of the Baptist Union has been even more successful than that held at Birmingham. There was, perhaps, less enthusiasm in it, but there was a very steady determination to be honest towards the position of the denomination. And if the denomination is not growing, Dr. Angus, in his opening address, suggested the reason why.

The Romeward tendencies of many Church of England clergymen, and the growth of ritualism in the Church, have provoked an address from an "Association for Promoting a Revision of the Prayer-book." This Association of Churchmen thus describes the position of the Church:—"Symbolical pageantry, gorgeous costumes, altar decorations, lighted candles in open day, crosses, images, an excessive amount of music, unintelligible intoning, processions, incense, imitation of the Romish mass, transubstantiation, though not avowed, recognition of the Papal supremacy and succession, prayers for the dead, sealed confession and priestly absolution, in fact, reliance on outward forms and ceremonies, are usurping the place of spiritual religion and the pure simplicity of Protestant worship. The work of assimilating the services and faith of the Church of England to those of Rome is rapidly progressing, and, whilst driving the Protestant community from their own churches, is winning over many of the thoughtless and the ignorant to swell the numerical force of the anti-Protestant party." This is spoken of the "bulwark of Protestantism." The evil must be felt to be a serious one when the *Times* alludes to it, as it did on Monday last, warning the clergy to restrain themselves, and hinting at Parliamentary interference if they should not do so.

Dr. Vaughan, of Doncaster, has published a remarkable sermon, from the text—"Where is the flock that was given thee—thy beautiful flock?" Dr. Vaughan enlarges on the characteristic advantages of a State religion, and show how unfaithful the Church of England has been to the people. We hope to quote from this sermon in our next paper.

THE BAPTIST UNION.

The autumn session of delegates from churches belonging to the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland commenced on Wednesday at Bradford. The proceedings were conducted in Hallfield Chapel. Nearly every seat was occupied, and many ladies were present. The chairman of the Union for the year is the Rev. Dr. Angus, President of Regent's-park College, and Examiner in English Literature in the University of London. The session was attended by the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel; the Rev. Dr. Acworth and the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Scarborough; the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham; the Rev. N. Haycroft and the Rev. Dr. Gotch, of Bristol; the Rev. A. Maclaren, of Manchester; the Rev. Dr. Paterson, of Glasgow; Mr. J. S. Wright, of Birmingham; Mr. W. H. Watson, Mr. S. R. Pattison, of London; Mr. G. E. Foster, of Cambridge; the Rev. G. Gould, of Norwich; the Rev. Dr. Price, of Aberdare; the Rev. F. Trestrail, and Dr. E. B. Underhill. Altogether there were upwards of 400 delegates, ministerial and lay, from all parts of the kingdom.

At the opening devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Godwin, who read the hymns and gave a few appropriate words of exhortation, occupied the chair.

The Chairman (Dr. Angus) then delivered his address.

At the spring meeting of the Union, he (the chairman) had addressed them upon their distinctive denominational doctrines, and the necessity of their separation from other bodies. He wished now to speak on a different subject, and one that was equally important. Christian men and Christian churches were kept on earth for a double purpose, that they might be made holy themselves and help to make others holy. In some things all Christians and Christian churches assimilated, although in many things they differed. By believing, all Christians were made holy in the sense that through faith their sins were forgiven, the outlines of the same Divine image were impressed upon their hearts. There were endless differences between churches and individual Christians, but in all essentials to salvation there was a wonderful agreement. Believers in all churches had the same idea of sin, and felt the same need of God's grace. Notwithstanding diversities of expression and differences in intensity of feeling, in substantials they thought and felt alike, and their needs and desires were the same. All Christians were more or less useful; they were the lights of the world and rivers of living water. But to all outward human appearance there was as wide a difference between one Christian and another, and between one Christian church and another, as there was between the Church and the world. One man got within the gate, but never afterwards seemed to stir. When he ought to be able to teach others, he was found himself needing teaching in the very rudiments of Christian life. Physiologists told them that no life could be sustained without assimilation and growth; but it was one of the mysteries of the Christian life that neither of them seemed absolutely necessary to it. Again, another Christian who made fast progress was ever pressing forward and ever growing. He was the man of God in the world, in the Church, and in that sphere where sometimes it was most difficult to be so—in his own household. He became so filled with the spirit and truth of the Gospel as to be like an inspired book. Two or three such men in any church gave it life and energy; half-a-dozen such men in a country were a blessing to all its Christian churches. (Applause.) As Christians differed, so did Christian churches. There were cold-hearted and divided churches—churches which possessed not the truth in love, and churches which never stirred. But by such facts Christians need not be discouraged. They were warned in Scripture that such things might be under the Gospel dispensation. There was no evil in modern Christianity which was not described or rebuked in the first age of the Christian Church by the Apostolic writers. So far they were encouraged to ask, how then was the evil to be remedied? how were they to make each Christian, each church, holy and useful? The remedy prescribed was the presence and grace of the Holy Spirit, and a great step towards obtaining that remedy was an increasing prayerful sense of the need of it. All other needs were comprised in the blessing of the Holy Spirit. To them that Spirit of Grace in respect to its manifestations and gifts was identified with inspired truth, and they had His presence with them in proportion as they held the truth and endeavoured to honour it. They would honour the Spirit by remembering that the truth of the Gospel was His. The Apostolic writers stated this plainly and repeatedly. Paul again and again said that not only the truths he wrote but the words in which they were expressed, were delivered under the inspiring influence of the Holy Spirit. He made similar assertions also about the truths of conversion and holiness, saying that "God is the power of salvation to every one that believeth," &c. They were bound to receive these statement, not as a man's word, but as God's message. As pastors and churches they needed to have the Spirit of God, to study the truth and to keep their hearts in contact with it. Their duty was to preach the truth, and when their preaching sent men to search the Scriptures to see whether their doctrines were true, it did a good work, because by searching they might come to believe. The holy men of all ages had been devout students of the Scriptures. A few years ago Christians were startled by an opinion held and strongly enforced by some able men, that the Spirit of God only manifested Himself in the Bible, and that the only influence he put forth was the revealed truth. This view was on the whole erroneous and dangerous, but still it was a partial expression of the truth. The Gospel truths undoubtedly brought men under a greater responsibility than the law. They had now discussions on the extent of inspiration. Two centuries ago inquirers discussed the variations and different readings of the common Greek text of the New Testament, and even Owen became alarmed at the extent of the discrepancies discovered. In our day the limit of the verbal inaccuracies was known, and the result was that any text, and the construction put upon it by competent scholars, left the doctrines of Scripture unchanged. (Applause.) In respect to the text of the Old Testament, the Jews agreed with the Christians, and in regard to that of the New the Roman Catholics agreed with the Protestants. It was possible that the Scriptures contained passages which were not inspired, although he knew of none that could be proved uninspired by fair reasoning and analogy. But let them take away all that was doubtful and disputed, and the truths that the apostles taught, the truths by which alone the world could be renewed, still remained. (Cheers.) The proof of their inspiration was not so much in creed or Bible as in their living influence upon the hearts of men. He did not think that preachers had to surmount greater obstacles, or were under greater temptations, than in times past. The Greeks asked for more intellectual teaching than the Apostle Paul wished to give them, and the Jews required more sensationalism and proofs by miracles than were granted. "Jesus and the resurrection" were not popular at Athens, and "Christ crucified" was deemed foolishness in the Church of Corinth. In the present day the complaint was about the dulness and weariness of religious services. The fault was said to be in the preachers, who did not arrest the attention of hearers who were lively enough over a newspaper or a novel. The hearers, however, were not so blameless as they supposed. Allowance should be made for the simplicity of the truth, the common familiarity with its Scriptural expressions, and the natural repugnance of fallen nature to its reception. Preachers naturally sought to avoid the fault imputed to them, and to arrest attention and make the services lively and acceptable, by bringing the heavenly to the level of the earthly, in the hope that thereby they would catch the heart, and by-and-by be able to speak of the higher, more spiritual, and eternal. Within limits this practice was legitimate and commendable; the world flocked after men who adopted its tone and dealt with its subjects. But care should be taken that, in making religious services lively, the life should not be taken out of them. (Cheers.) It was the duty of pastors to make their preaching real, natural, and effective, but they ought to remember that the Blessed God Himself could not please all, and that it was woe unto the minister who did not preach the truth as it was in Jesus. There was a tendency to measure success by numbers, and ministers that drew large audiences by show and ostentation were preferred. What a clamour there was in some congregations about more attractive music, a nicer minister, or perhaps wider seats! In the past it seemed to be an opinion that God peculiarly blessed ignorance and meanness. Both extremes should be avoided. God's house should be made attractive, but they should recollect that the influence of truth was mightiest when people could forget the circumstances of their worship. The history of Christianity proved that it should be the preacher's aim to convince the judgment. They should insist upon the truth of Christ being to believers a personal Saviour, and upon the duty of copying Him as their model. No sermon which was without a savour of Christ could have unction or power. Preaching should be intensely human. Some preachers knew more of theology than of men. Others knew only a class human nature, and consequently we had our class churches—a reproach and scandal to the simple comprehensiveness of the Gospel. The moral significence of all that the Saviour did and suffered should be insisted on. In some quarters it was held that the facts of Scripture were alone guaranteed by inspiration, and that the doctrines were mere human inferences. But the facts and explanations rested upon the same authority. Every doctrine of Scripture was a fact, and most of the facts were doctrines. If they had doctrines in their theology which were not in Scripture as facts, let them combine to repudiate them. The churches were bidden to look out for men full of faith and the Holy Ghost. Had they as pastors the self-sacrificing, self-denying spirit of Christ? Did a loving temper pervade their churches? Had they no sons of Zebedee among them, that asked who would be first in the kingdom of heaven. The lesson of the whole, gathered up in a single sentence, was this—the real prosperity of Christian churches, their holiness and usefulness, and the only prosperity which he believed deserved the name, was ever in proportion to the Divine truth which they devoutly held, to the loving self-devoted spirit they cherished towards one another and towards the world, and to the special grace and blessing of the Holy Ghost, which last was ever in accordance with God's promise, in proportion to the earnestness and constancy of their prayers.

The rev. Doctor concluded his address by earnestly recommending a Christlike life and disposition.

The Rev. W. Brock moved:—

That the best thanks of the session be given to the Chairman of the Union, for his weighty and timely address, and that he be respectfully requested to permit it to be printed with the minutes, under the direction of the committee.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. T. Stevenson, of Leicester, supported by S. R. Pattison, Esq., of London, and carried unanimously.

The Secretary then read the message of the committee, which expressed the encouragement they derived from the hearty support now given to the Union by so many of the churches. The time was, they hoped, fast approaching when the Baptist churches of Great Britain would be bound together in one fraternal bond. They desired that the essential unity of all Christians should be made manifest. They deemed it to be of especial importance that the Baptists of this land should be more closely united for the ends contemplated in the institution of this Union; namely, to secure a hearty co-operation in "whatever may best serve the cause of Christ in general, and the interests of the Baptist denomination in particular." It could hardly be expected that the Union should yet be able to speak of many or great achievements, but there were matters of a practical nature which had received attention, and some important measures had already been taken for the welfare of the body. The Union had laboured on behalf of their ministerial brethren in connection with the "National Provident Society for Aged and Infirm Baptist Ministers"; a society which they trusted soon to see receiving the general support of the churches. The Union had appointed a committee of privileges to watch over the liberties of brethren in the rural districts, which was now prepared to receive intelligence of all cases of oppressive and injurious treatment, and to take action in defence. The Union had been the means of having a report prepared on the

promotion of schools for the children of ministers, and it had obtained statistics of the financial state of the less wealthy churches, in the hope of devising some method of relief. The returns proved how extensively such relief was required, and that, judiciously administered, it would greatly facilitate the establishment of new churches. For these several undertakings, however, much enlarged funds would be required. The "message" then supplied some information bearing upon the state of the denomination in the six northern counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Durham. These counties contained upwards of one-quarter of the population of England and Wales, and as the number of Baptist churches in England and Wales was 2,268, the proportion rightly belonging to these six counties would be 567, whereas there were only 247, or less than one-half the average throughout the country. Though some of the most prosperous churches in the country were to be found in this northern part of it, yet it could not be said that they were, as a whole, numerically stronger than the average; for, while the average number of members in English churches was 102 per church, and in Welsh churches 119, that of the churches in this district barely reached seventy-five. Most of the churches in the North, however, were of comparatively recent origin; and if the population of these counties had increased during the last twenty years at the rate of 20 per cent., the number of Baptist churches had multiplied at the yet higher rate of 30 per cent., seventy of the 247 having been built in the last twenty years. But this gratifying progress has been almost exclusively in the counties of Lancaster and York. In Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Durham the gross population was now 1,100,000, and the increase in twenty years had been 230,000, but there were as yet only twenty-five Baptist churches, with an average of not quite forty members each. In view of these affecting facts, the committee urged the necessity of a close association between churches for the spread of the Gospel around them, and the speedy adoption of energetic measures for that object.

The Rev. H. Dowson presented, at the request of the Baptists in Saxony, a memorial of the persecutions and sufferings of the church in ——, in that kingdom, prepared by Moritz Geissler, pastor. Mr. Dowson stated that the brethren in Saxony had been severely persecuted by the Lutheran clergy, not only because they met for separate worship, but especially on account of their refusal to take their children to the Lutheran font. For this they had been subject both to fine and imprisonment, and in one case a child had been forcibly taken from its mother's arms and carried to the church to be baptized. Mr. Dowson commended these brethren to the sympathy of the assembled ministers and delegates, with the confident hope that the committee will take some measure to influence the Government of Saxony that these persecutions may be relaxed and discontinued.

It was moved by the Rev. W. Walters, and seconded by the Rev. J. Webb:—

That the paper now laid on the table be referred to the Committee of the Union to prepare a resolution of sympathy with the persecuted Baptists of Saxony.

It was further moved by the Rev. E. Gould, and seconded by the Rev. S. G. Green:—

That a memorial be also prepared in their behalf, to be presented to the King of Saxony.

TRAINING OF MINISTERS.

The Rev. N. Haycroft, M.A., Bristol, read a paper "On our Colleges in relation to the times." Much dissatisfaction, he said, existed in some quarters about the arrangements for the education of the future ministers of the Baptist denomination. This arose chiefly from an intelligent solicitude for the usefulness of the ministry, and a suspicion that their colleges did not as a whole meet the wants of the present day. He did not think the failure of the pulpit was as great as people thought; but the spread of education increased the demands upon ministerial qualifications. He confessed that in the ranks of Dissent there were still a large number of untrained and ignorant preachers, who, with a sincere purpose, lacked the qualifications for success. In the Church of England the inefficiency of the pulpit was yet more notorious. Were it possible they should give to every minister the highest culture. To accomplish this object the experience of Scotland and America furnished the best guide. Every preacher should have the education furnished by a university, and should give proof of his diligence and capacity by attaining its honours. A broad basis being thus laid, the specific training for his work in all its branches should follow, extending over an adequate period and conducted in appropriate institutions. Education too much acquired the character of cramming. The remedy for part of the evil was to give the younger students a longer period of study, and to separate the theological from the literary department. The early years' study should either be extensively literary, or varied with such preliminary theology as might keep alive the specific aim. As a rule, the theological course should be reserved until the literary training was far advanced, if not complete. Experience showed that a minimum of six years was indispensable, and in the case of young men of superior capabilities it might be advantageously extended, and such men might be transferred to other colleges for the continuance of their studies under new teachers. At least three years should be required for the literary course, and the curriculum of the London University should form the general guide. Students should be expected to matriculate and graduate. It would be better to give such men only that amount of general knowledge, and especially of Scriptural theology, which could be imparted without the study of languages. For this a term of two or three years would suffice. The wiser plan would be to train the two classes in different institutions. It is not too much to expect that both classes should be carried through the more prominent works of Scripture while at college. Mr. Haycroft further enlarged upon the importance of good speaking to ministers, and various other subordinate results of good education. He admitted that the standard he had prescribed could not be attained except by reducing the number of colleges and increasing their tutorial staff.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Gough, of Clipstone, thanks were voted to the author of the paper, and a discussion took place, in which the Rev. Dr. Price, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the Rev. Mr. Webb, and the Rev. G. Gould took part. While recognising the ability of the paper, and sympathising with its aspirations, some of the speakers thought there was little chance of any general reconstruction or reformation. Some remarks were also made in vindication of the merits of untutored preaching, and Mr. Brown, of Northampton, went so far as to say the paper was extremely impractical, and mistook a college course for a life's work.

The session then adjourned.

The second and concluding sitting of the Union was held on Thursday, in Trinity Chapel, Little Horton-lane, the Rev. Dr. Angus presiding.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS IN SAXONY.

The Secretary reported that the committee had met according to the instructions of the session, to consider the paper entrusted to them by Mr. Dowson, on the persecutions to which the Baptist Churches in Saxony were exposed. It appeared, however, that the circumstances of the case were not quite clear. There was no reason to suspect the accuracy of the statements made, but the committee required some other facts to enable them to go, with a confidence of succeeding in their object, to the King and Government of Saxony. The committee, therefore, begged to be allowed to consider the subject more maturely.

The Rev. H. Dowson, in moving the resolution, stated that since the year 1861, when the church was formed in Saxony, their brethren had been exposed to a succession of bitter and unrelenting persecutions and hostility from the Lutheran clergy, so much so that their assemblies had been again and again dispersed, their pastor had been arrested, treated like a felon, and despoiled of his personal property, and he had to meet brethren in the Lord for the purpose of consultation in the dead of night.

The Rev. W. Walters, in seconding the motion, said it was not only in Saxony, but in some of the German Duchies, that the persecution for conscience sake was carried on at the instigation of men who professed to be the servants of Christ, who talked largely about Christian charity at the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance, and who were thought by many Christians in this country to be the patterns of Christian excellence. Some of the bitterest enemies of the Baptists in Germany were the Evangelical Lutheran clergy.

Some further discussion took place, and a sub-committee was ultimately appointed, consisting of Messrs. Dowson, Walters, Gould, Paterson, Brown, and Chown, to prepare a resolution of sympathy with the persecuted Baptists in Saxony, and also memorials to her Majesty and the King of Saxony.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings the resolution and memorials were brought up. The resolution was unanimously adopted, as also a memorial to the King of Saxony.

The memorial to the Queen, praying her Majesty to use her influence with the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in order that relief might be obtained for the persecuted brethren in that Duchy, was read, but was ultimately withdrawn.

EDUCATION OF MINISTERS' CHILDREN.

The Rev. Dr. Evans, of Scarborough, brought up the report of the committee appointed at the April session of the Union to consider this subject. It stated that the Baptist denomination was the only section of the Nonconformist body in the kingdom, of any magnitude, which had not made any provision to aid its ministers in the education of their children. Some effort had been made a few years ago to meet this want, but from causes to which the committee need not refer, the undertaking failed. The necessity still existed, and, they ventured to think, with increasing force. The committee did not recommend the formation of an educational establishment. An educational organisation, placed in the hands of a few gentlemen, under the supervision of the Union, would work cheaper and with more satisfactory results than any other plan. First-class schools, proprietary and private, were rising in various parts of the country, to which the children of parents residing in a given locality might be sent. This plan would combine the advantages of a public school without the cost of a large and expensive establishment. The committee added a draft of the constitution of the proposed board of education, and stated, in conclusion, that an average income of 1*l.* per annum from the churches in Great Britain and Ireland would enable the board to secure to a great extent what was so important and so much to be desired.—The report was received, and referred to the committee for further consideration.

The Rev. J. T. Brown, of Birmingham, moved, and the Rev. Mr. Lewis seconded, that the report be received, and referred to a committee, to consider and report on it at the annual meeting in April.

The Rev. James Mursell, of Kettering Baptist Association, then read a most able and important paper on "Our Associations," premising that for himself he would only advocate it so far as it was consistent with the sturdiest independence and the broadest catholicity. It was a fact that they had lately come to feel the want of unity, and the weakness the want entailed, a stronger desire for it, and a conviction that it might be secured without trenching on the integrity of our Congregational polity. That unity could be best promoted by organisation, and this was at present very incomplete amongst them, more so then in any other religious body. He rejoiced in the effort made to breathe more life into the action of the Baptist Union; but they wanted a scheme of organisation which would reach the life and work of individual churches. They had the material in their own system of local associations which had been the main means of preserving what unity there was amongst them, and which might be made to accomplish more than they had ever yet done. For some reason or other their churches did not identify themselves with their associations in the proportion that might have been looked for. The statistics cited by Mr. Williams in 1864 were true in 1865. Bedfordshire had still 33 out of its 48 churches unassociated; Berkshire, 19 out of 29; Bucks, 57 out of 63; and Cambridgeshire, 48 out of 53. In respect to the two last-named counties there was no county association in existence. London was still conspicuous for the isolation of its churches, only four out of 179 being associated. Only three new associations were recorded in the "Handbook," as having been formed in 1864, one in Wales, one in Scotland, and one in Ireland. The paper urged the many advantages of association in promoting intercourse, stimulating devotion, healing sectarian differences, and moderating extravagant diversities of doctrine and practice. Then they afforded an opportunity for churches to utter their opinion, and to act more effectively in relation to great public questions; they enabled neighbouring churches to "bear each other's burdens," by providing a channel through which the help of the stronger might flow to the weaker; and they found material for the most effective form of home missionary agency. Reference was also specially made to the isolation of the London churches, which prevented combined action for aggressive religious purposes, and the carrying out of such schemes as the proposal of Sir Morton Peto relative to chapel-building. In London there was too much self-absorption. The claims of the villages upon associated efforts were also stated. The villages were, in many respects, the weak point in their congregational system; it was for them to show the adequacy of that system to meet their needs. And this could only be done when we learnt that the apostolic counsel applied to churches as well as to individuals—"We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." Their rural churches are too feeble in numbers, means, and influence to hold their ground save by the brotherly co-operation of their stronger neighbours, through the principle of association. Another kind of work was that of home-missionary character.

The County Mission and the County Association ought to be one and the same body. In some districts I believe it is so; in some the societies are distinct; and in some no organised efforts of this kind are made. The union of the County Mission with the Association lays the burden of responsibility in this matter, where it ought to lie, on the churches. Our churches are apt to forget that they are or ought to be missionary societies, and to leave such work to be done by some society as their proxy. Whatever tends to bring home to them their obligation to spread the Gospel near them by their own efforts, does them great good. In what way the work should be carried on—whether by paid evangelists or otherwise, must be left to the circumstances to determine. Our Independent friends are setting a worthy example in this department.

The Rev. Dr. Price, of Aberdare, said that the paper that had just been read had gained the attention of all, and he was sure that the resolution which he would read would equally secure the support of all. It was as follows:—

That the thanks of the session be given to the Rev. J. Mursell for his genial and practical paper.

He then described how the Glamorganshire Welsh Association was conducted.

The Rev. F. Trestrail seconded the motion. In doing so, he said they could have all the advantages of a synod or a presbytery without all the practical disadvantages which would arise out of these great organisations. No one could realise, save by experience, the difficulties they had to contend with in village churches.

That morning he had talked with a friend who lived in an agricultural district, and that friend said he didn't know what was to be done with these village churches. In the main, for pecuniary support, they must depend upon some extensive farmer in the neighbourhood attending either as a part of the congregation, or as a part of the Church. When a farm became vacant, one question asked respecting any applicant was, "Is he a Dissenter"? and if he be, the response was, "Well, he can't have the farm." If some of the successful and eminent manufacturers of our larger towns, instead of investing in the funds or in railway stock, would buy land in the neighbourhood of villages, they might do great service. They might not get so high a percentage as by other investments, but they could afford to lose a little for the consciousness that they might use their influence to stop the course of conduct which was crushing out their village churches all over the country. It was not simply the farmers that were subjected to undue pressure; but housemaids and cooks, and other servants, were also coerced. People in towns had no conception of the attitude assumed by some of the parochial clergy. This was a great and growing evil, which would expand with Church extension, for the churches were endowed, and that enormous extension of vested interests would be a very fearful thing to contend with

in times to come. Some of the ministers of these village churches had not even journeyman's wages; and associations would prevent unwise extension where the population was insufficient to support independent churches, or to furnish enough work for the minister.

It was a scandal to the church that the power of the educated layman was not better called out and used. Personally, he did not know a dozen lay preachers in London, and his knowledge of the metropolis was pretty extensive. He had been the pastor of three churches, and he always had a proportionate number of lay workers. What would the Wesleyans do without them? Circuit preachers would not keep the body together; it was the leaders and the local preachers who did so; and the Baptist laymen were as well educated as the Wesleyan. Had they not a large number of gentlemen who could preach acceptably in the villages and keep causes together in combination with a larger central one?

After some conversation as to the desirableness of continuing the discussion, the resolution was carried.

The paper announced to be read by the Rev. J. Stevenson, on "Religious Beneficence" was withdrawn till the April meeting of the Union.

Dinner for the delegates again took place at St. George's Hall, and tea at Sion Chapel, the attendance being still larger than on the previous day.

SERMON BY THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

In the evening, St. George's Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity in every part by an audience assembled to hear a sermon by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. The orchestra and the front rows in the area had been set aside for the ministers and delegates; but many of these were unable to obtain entrance, in consequence of a much larger number having attended than were expected to be present. Most of the ministers who had attended the morning session were on the platform. The service commenced at seven o'clock. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached from the 16th verse of the 102nd Psalm, "When the Lord shall build up Zion, he shall appear in his glory."

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONALISM.

The following is part of an article on America in the new number of the *British Quarterly Review* from the pen of Dr. Vaughan:—

The Orthodox Congregationalists present 2,856 churches, served by 2,045 ministers, and the church-members last year were 259,110. But these figures give no idea of the number of churches in the United States that are really Congregational—that is, that are self-governed, in distinction from the churches which allow their self-government to be more or less infringed by Presbyterian or Episcopal authority. The Baptists, in all their sections; the Christian Connexion; the Methodists called "Wesleyan," and some others; the Universalists, and the Unitarians, all are, in fact, Congationalists, and the churches of all these bodies united amount to nearly 25,000. Add to this aggregate of Congregationalism for the United States, the aggregate from Great Britain and her colonies, and you have more than 30,000 churches in the world that may be said to be Congregational. Taking the word Congregationalism in its mere conventional sense, the Congregationalism of America has its chief seat in New England. But, taking the term in its largest sense, as denoting churches whose government is essentially popular, it is diffused over the four sections of the Union—New England, the Middle States, the Western States, and the Southern States—in about equal proportions.

The voluntaryism of the United States is so far efficient in meeting the religious wants of the community that no Protestant has any wish to see it meddled with by the State. The difficulty which is sometimes felt for a season, where the population is new and thinly scattered, is accounted nothing in comparison with the mischiefs which it is seen would follow from Government intrusion in such matters. Wherever a village comes, the village spire or turret is sure to be seen rising from its midst. If there be but one edifice, the presumption is that it is a Presbyterian, a Baptist, or a Congregationalist church, and possibly it may be used by more than one denomination. But the provision is sure to be made, and you will probably see more than one such structure where you might suppose one would be enough. If places of worship, and large supplies of ministers, could make a people religious, the people of the United States should be the most religious people in the world. My travelling companion tells me that from an elevation near Newhaven he could trace no less than seventeen Congregational churches, all being, in the language of the country, parish churches—that is, churches in which as many of the people in the place as desired pastoral assistance might obtain it. Of course, the religious denominations in America have no ancient cathedrals, no churches that were once connected with venerable abbeys; but the architecture of their churches, both in city and country, will admit of comparison with that of our own new or recently-built churches, though the wealth of the United States at present is not much more than half that of Great Britain. Such are the virtues of willinghood in a good cause, when in the hands of men who have the courage to trust it.

I wish I could speak of the absence of State intrusion with regard to religion as having sufficed to lay the spirit of religious bigotry; but that I cannot do. It is quite true that in America no religious sect is entitled to take precedence of any other. In the eye of the State and in the eye of the law the ministers of religion and the professors of religion are all equal. So far the civil power does not destroy, does not in the slightest degree impair, any man's civil right under a religious pretence. An English Nonconformist does not find himself brought face to face with this great fact without a painful remembrance of the deep social wrong to which his conscience subjects him in his own country. But, were this wrong annihilated, we might still be some way from paradise. One would suppose that where the civil power bears with all the differences of religious communities, as it does in the United States, the communities themselves would learn to bear with each other. But unfortunately this does not follow. Where State preferences are withdrawn, the most will be made of ecclesiastical preferences. If I cannot be told that I should go to a particular church because it is the State Church, I shall be pretty sure to be told that I ought to go there because it is the only true church. All opinion contrary to the opinion of the partisan is error; all error comes from some bad quality in the man who errs; and what more fitting than that bad names should be given to bad men? The *rationale* of all persecution lies there. Hence the Catholic of New York is found to be as exclusive as the Catholic of Vienna; and many of the Episcopal clergy in that city are as high-minded, in the ecclesiastical sense, as the same class of men in Canterbury. I saw enough when in the United States to enable me to understand how pleasant a thing it might be to a rabid Presbyterian to discharge vitriol at a Congregationalist; and I suppose there are Congregationalists who know how to deal with such amiable polemics after their own manner. We want the American liberty, all of it, and something more. Political persecution is dying a lingering death. The death of social persecution will be more lingering still.

Such exhibitions of temper as I have glanced at are symptomatic of weak and vicious habits of thought, and of unspiritual affections. Our Church and Dissent strife is even worse than this, but this is far worse than it should be in the circumstances. I have been assured, that in some of the Congregational churches of the United States, there has been not long since a deep and steady movement of heart towards a religious life. Where this state of things has been reported, I have no doubt that it happened; but I regret to say, the general condition of the churches of this order in New England does not appear to be by any means satisfactory. Time was, it seems, in that State when the connection formed between the pastor and his parish, or congregation, was regarded as a connection for life, and when it often lasted so long. But a great change in this respect has been at work for some while past. Not only has this connection come to be commonly of a very short duration, but a large number of churches seem to have learnt that it is best to avoid electing a pastor at all, preferring to engage ministers for a longer or shorter time simply as preachers. In the *Boston Recorder*, a little before the meeting of the Council in that city, a well-informed correspondent called attention to the following facts touching the State of Congregationalism in the States of New England:—

"In 1863, there were reported in these States 1,424 churches. Of these churches 730 were supplied with pastors; 469 with stated preachers; and 225 were vacant.

"There were also 1,580 ministers reported in the statistics. Of these 738 were pastors, 429 stated supplies, and 412 unemployed either as pastors or stated preachers."

In the following extract the case is presented still more definitely:—

"Nearly half of the Congregational churches in New England are either supplied by stated preachers, or are vacant, while we have an excess of unsettled ministers over the pastors of 104. In two of the States, Maine and Vermont, there are more stated supplies than settled ministers. The churches in the several States are supplied thus:—

Maine	..	71	with pastors,	121	with stated supplies.
N. Hampshire	..	82	" "	64	" "
Vermont	..	71	" "	84	" "
Massachusetts	..	319	" "	113	" "
Rhode Island	..	13	" "	7	" "
Connecticut	..	174	" "	80	" "

"By comparing the statistics of 1859 with those of 1863, embracing a term of four years, we find a gain of 24 per cent. in the number of churches having stated supplies, and a loss of nearly five per cent. in those supplied with pastors; the gain averaging six per cent. yearly, and the loss of 1¼ per cent.

"During the same term there has been a loss of eight per cent. in pastors, and a gain in twenty-two per cent. in stated supplies.

Truly, if this is the pass to which things may come, there is danger of our boasting of our Congregationalism much beyond warrant. It may be, that it is not always desirable that a pastorate should be lifelong; one change and perhaps a second, in a fairly protracted life, may be expedient, both for minister and people. It may also be, that some of these vacant churches, as among ourselves, may be small, too small to sustain an efficient pastorate. But when every imaginable concession shall have been made, the condition of affairs which the preceding figures indicate, seems to me in a fearful degree significant of evil, and prophetic of evil. It implies a sad spiritual declension, and it must lead from bad to worse. Would we might see such a movement against it as shall promise an effectual reform. The pastoral office is assuredly of Divine institution. Virtually to proscribe it is to contemn the authority which has given it existence. Such a sin will not fail to bring its retribution.

One point in which the Congregationalism of the United States is a more sober, and perhaps a wiser system than our own, I should not forget to mention. It eschews the name Independency. I am not sure that it is wise in doing that, but it does so for a reason. It admits that no one Congregational church has authority over another, and that so far all Congregational churches are independent. But when a church is disposed to elect a pastor, it is usual to ask the pastors and churches of their neighbourhood to express their opinion in "council" as to the fitness of the intended proceedings. This judgment, or "council," is not necessarily law; but the usage is that it should be sought, and the feeling is that much weight should be ceded to it when given. The philosophy of this custom is, that, as churches should study to be at peace within themselves, so they should study to be at peace with their neighbour churches. Their institutional Independency is not to mean moral isolation. With governmental efficiency at home, it befits them to combine spiritual unity abroad. This wise policy the New England Congregationalists have received from a wise ancestry. To our American brethren I would say respectfully, but earnestly—Hold to it. To our English Congregationalists I would say—Go and do likewise. But even in New England, I am told, this custom is falling into disuse.

Greatly to the credit of the American churches is the liberality with which they have sustained all their religious and benevolent institutions during their four years of war. The Congregationalists have borne their full share of this burden, and have borne it cheerfully. And besides contriving to meet all the old demands upon them, and even going beyond the old limit, they have made large contributions special to the crisis through which they have passed. I scarcely dare trust myself to name the amount of the contributions that have been made to the Christian Commission, to promote the religious interest of the army; and to the Sanitary Commission, designed to extend relief to the sick and wounded, whether friend or foe. The utter recklessness of human life and of human suffering which seemed at times to characterise the war spirit in the North, shocked many English minds inexpressibly, and the feeling thus awakened led many to express repugnance to their war policy in strong terms. But, if the whole case be duly weighed, it will be seen that for this dread resoluteness there was a reason, and that under it there flowed a current of Christian and humane feeling, deep and steady.

Concerning the preaching in the United States I had small opportunity of judging. Care was taken that my business there should be to preach myself, and that little space should be allowed me for listening to others. Englishmen know something of the sermons of Henry Ward Beecher, and something of the discourses of Dr. Bushnell. But neither of these gifted men can be taken as specimens of American preaching generally. The free, discursive, popular eloquence of Beecher, and the refined philosophical thought of Bushnell, are alike remote from the kind of preaching which may be said to be characteristic of the American pulpit. The Methodists, to the credit of their good sense, discountenance reading sermons. It is not known among them, and they have their reward. I was sorry to learn that the reverse is the custom in most of the other denominations, and I have reason to think that the common manner of reading lacks the force and fire necessary to make reading effective on the popular mind. An old Scotchwoman was one day praising Dr. Chalmers very highly on her way home from church, when a divine who heard her said, "I wonder at you, mother, in talking so; the man read it all, and you know what you have said against reading sermons." "Aye," was the reply of the good dame, "*but such reading as yon!*" Yes—there is a secret, and a secret which only a few of those who read sermons ever come to know. Some men can be more efficient as public instructors by reading than otherwise. But such men should be exceptional. It is not necessary that they should be the rule. It is expected in New England, as I heard, that sermons should be short. I thought the expectation a bad sign. When sermons are good—good not only in what they contain, but in the spirit of freedom and freshness with which the preacher delivers himself—we do not find the people often expressing the wish that their minister would "use shortness." There are sermons that are too long, be they short as they may. From all that I could learn, my conclusion is, that in American preaching, taken generally, there is a good measure of intelligence, the enunciation of sound doctrine and of right principles, with a grave sort of earnestness, but that it is sadly wanting in emotion, embracing little of the persuasive. In this deficiency we, perhaps, see an effect of climate. But why should secular oratory in America be impassioned, and religious oratory so much wanting in that element.

It may seem strange that the Episcopal Church, keeping to the model of the Church of England, should be highly influential in America. To find the elements of harmony between Church-of-Englandism and Republicanism may be difficult. But the fact is, the Americans who have become Episcopalians, if they have not ceased to be Republicans, consist mostly of persons who see much in the Republicanism before them that is not to their taste. It is often said that the higher and more cultured class of men in the United States never touch politics, which really means that they cannot be said to be really Republicans. For the same reason, the same parties seek a place apart from the ecclesiastical bodies whose polity is of the more democratic cast. Such persons are shocked by vulgar insolence at the hustings, or through the press, still more of presenting itself within the pale of a Church. They will face none of it anywhere if they can avoid it. In the Episcopal Church there is a settled service, leaving little to the accident of good or bad taste in the minister, and a moderate popular influence, giving security against annoyance from that quarter. The vulgar is precluded—everything is graceful and orderly. This form of religion, moreover, is known to be that of the Queen of England and her court, and of the rank and wealth of England for the most part; and, let some Americans rebel against it as they may, the opinion and taste of England have potent influence in the United States. Of course, it should be admitted that a man may be an Episcopalian Church-of-England man from higher considerations than these; but the lower considerations, I imagine, do much more than the higher to make men Episcopalians in America.

The discipline of a Congregational church should be such as to secure its spiritual character; but the most fitting mode of securing that end in one set of circumstances, and in another, may be considerably different. There is nothing in Congregationalism, rightly understood, that should necessitate offence to the upper and cultured classes of society. But let it be administered in heedlessness of all special feeling in that quarter, and the natural consequence will follow. The upper and cultured classes will be lost to it. To occasion that loss without necessity—and necessity for it there is not—would not only be a great folly but a great sin. I venture to say thus much, not only to Congregationalists on the other side of the Atlantic, but to some who are not so far away.

Recent events will probably be found to have given a new force to the feeling by which many have been drifted towards the less popular ecclesiastical organisations in America. De Tocqueville records it as a significant fact in his time, that the clergy of the different denominations in America cautiously abstained from meddling with politics. Their churches, he remarks, would not tolerate them in doing otherwise. In this respect a great change has come. During the last four years the "drum ecclesiastic" has sounded louder than any other. Christian pastors have taken the first place among secular politicians, and the passions which have moved the civic organisations in the State have moved the spiritual organisations of the Church in an equal degree. It is easy to see how, in these circumstances, the ecclesiastical will be affected anew by the political. If the preacher is to become as much politician as divine, and preaching is to be transformed into a sort of Sunday newspaper—what next?

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING A REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK.

The following address has been issued by this society:—

The Romanising tendencies and practices now openly avowed and adopted in the Church of England have naturally created great uneasiness in the minds of thoughtful Protestants of every denomination.

In certain localities in and around the metropolis, and in the country, a mode of conducting Divine worship in the Church of England has been adopted which bears a close resemblance to that of Rome. The mischief gains ground. The danger is from within. The blame rests with the Romanising clergy, without whom it could not exist; and they are increasing in numbers or more openly avowing themselves, while acting in direct opposition to the wishes of the Protestant people of their parishes.

Symbolical pageantry, gorgeous costumes, altar decorations, lighted candles in open day, crosses, images, an excessive amount of music, unintelligible intoning, processions, incense, imitation of the Romish mass, transubtantiation, though not avowed, recognition of the Papal supremacy and succession, prayers for the dead, sealed confession, and priestly absolution, in fact, reliance on outward forms and ceremonies, are usurping the place of spiritual religion and the pure simplicity of Protestant worship. The work of assimilating the services and faith of the Church of England to those of Rome is rapidly progressing, and, whilst driving the Protestant community from their own churches, is winning over many of the thoughtless and the ignorant to swell the numerical force of the anti-Protestant party.

These innovations have been recently exposed in the House of Lords, admitted by the Government, as well as by the Bishop of London and other prelates, and deplored by them as evils of great gravity. The Bishop of London further stated that, whilst the prelates were ready to do their duty, they could not proceed, except at their own charges, and that, however irregular the conduct of a clergyman might be, the uncertainty of the law was a serious hindrance to their moving at all; adding that he was ready to support any legislative measure for the redress of these grievances. Hence the necessity for an amendment of the existing uncertain and inadequate law, and the mischievous ambiguity of some of the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer.

It is therefore thought that the time has now arrived when all those who are attached to the Protestant faith of this land should cause their voices to be heard, and petition Parliament for this object; and to this end the subjoined form of petition is suggested for adoption. None know how soon the evils, which have not yet reached them, may find way into their churches, since a change of minister may introduce them any day. No true Protestant can see without deep concern the Church of England with her immense influence converted into an engine for the dissemination of what Protestants consider to be the dangerous errors of the Church of Rome.

The voice of the people has ever prevailed when unmistakably declared, and will prevail now. The measures required are strictly within the province of Parliament; the Book of Common Prayer, with its rubric, being, by incorporation, a part of the statute law of the land, which can only be amended by the legislature. Such measures have been at various times advocated by some of the ablest and best of our ecclesiastics, from the Reformation down to the present day; and there can be no doubt that, should a royal commission be appointed to inquire into the grievances complained of, both bishops and clergy would be called upon to take part in its deliberations. It is therefore desirable to have petitions to both Houses numerously signed and ready for presentation when the new Parliament assembles.

By order of the President and Council,
RICHARD BINGHAM, Clerical Secretary.
17, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, W.C.,
Sept. 18, 1865.

THE REV. DR. PARKER ON NONCONFORMITY.—The Rev. Dr. Parker's second lecture on "Nonconformity" was delivered in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, last Wednesday evening, Mr. H. Lee in the chair. There was again a very numerous attendance. The subject was, "Reasons for an aggressive policy." Owing to the demands upon our space this week, we must defer any report of this able and stirring address o our next number.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE IN IRELAND.—Magee College, at Londonderry, an institution which has been established for educating young men for the ministry in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, was formally opened on Tuesday. There was a great gathering of ministers and laymen on the occasion, and Dr. Russell, the Moderator of the General Assembly, delivered a long and able address.

DR. HANNA AND FREE ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—A meeting of the congregation of Free St. John's was held on Friday night, when, in compliance with a requisition signed in a few days by almost the entire congregation, Dr. Hanna agreed to withdraw his intended resignation. Resolutions were passed expressing the satisfaction of the congregation at the result, and agreeing to proceed immediately to the appointment of a colleague.—*Scotsman.*

FUNERAL OF THE REV. JOHN CLAYTON.—The remains of this venerable Independent minister were interred on Wednesday, in the family vault at Abney-park Cemetery. The preliminary services were held at the Rev. T. Aveling's chapel, Kingsland. The coffin was placed in front of the pulpit; and there were present many who had known the deceased and had come to pay him the last tribute of their affection. The Rev. T. Aveling read a selection of suitable passages of Scripture, after which the Rev. Dr. Spence delivered an address, in the course of which he warmly eulogised the character of Mr. Clayton and spoke of the great services which he had rendered to the church at large. The funeral procession, which consisted of six carriages, then proceeded to Abney-park Cemetery, where the remains of the deceased were deposited in the family vault. The Rev. T. Aveling and the Rev. Dr. Spence both again took part in the service. Mr. Edward Clayton, only son of the deceased, followed as chief mourner, accompanied by Mr. Ralsen and Mr. Randall, sons-in-law. There were also present Mr. Lempier, Rev. T. James, W. Hunter, and a deputation of four gentlemen from the Poultry Chapel, including Mr. Eusebius Smith, Mr. Lonsdale, and Mr. Edwards.

THE IRISH COLLEGES.—It is understood (says the Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) that under the modified scheme of constitution and management for the Irish Queen's Colleges, referred to slightly by the Lord Lieutenant in his speech at the conferring of degrees on Wednesday, the Catholic University will become a fourth Queen's College, retaining, however, its exclusive character and changing its name to the University College, Dublin. A representation in the reconstructed senate of the Queen's University in the proportion which the number of its students shall bear to those of the other colleges is also sought by its conductors and by the Roman Catholic bishops; and there is a further rumour of an intention to alter the present name of Queen's University to that of National University, to describe its altered character under these arrangements. The sum per annum which the University College, Dublin, as is to be called, will book, as its share of the Irish educational endowment, is believed to be 12,000*l.*

DR. CULLEN ON EPIDEMICS.—Dr. Cullen has issued a pastoral to the Roman Catholic clergy in Dublin, in which he declares the cattle plague and the cholera to be the judgments of God on a sinful and perverse world. "Never," he says, "was there a time in which sin more abounded on the earth than at present." Murders, adulteries, poisonings, divorces abound; the human intellect is puffed up; "even dignitaries of the Protestant Church deny the divinity and inspiration of Scripture"; a professor of the University of Dublin impugns "the eternity of the pains of hell, a doctrine most distinctly laid down in the Gospel." All these things show that "the whole head is sick and the whole heart is bad." The cattle plague he attributes to the fact that millions are expended upon racing and cattle shows, whilst the poor are neglected; and the cholera, he says, has been called into existence again "by the superstition and fanaticism of Mussulmans during their visits to the tomb of the impostor Mahomet." Archbishop Cullen also prays that "the plague of infidelity and immorality, of sedition and revolution, socialism and communism," may be averted.

ENGLISH CLERGYMEN AT ROME.—The Holy City is certainly a place where strange sights are to be seen. A few days ago I happened to be wandering over the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, when my companion drew my attention to a gentleman who was hearing mass most devoutly at one of the side altars. I must mention that my companion on this occasion was a gentleman who in London is as well known as he himself knows everybody that lives anywhere west of Charing-cross. The gentleman he pointed out was evidently an Englishman, and was dressed in the coat and collar worn by the very High-Church Anglican clergy. My friend said, "There, you see that gentleman, he is curate of ——, near London; no doubt he has gone over to Rome." When the mass was over my friend went up to him, and said, "Well, So-and-so, I suppose we shall never hear you preach again at ——?" "Why so?" was the rejoinder. "Because I see you are attending mass, and I suppose that you have joined the Roman Catholic Church—followed in the footsteps of Manning, Oakley, and Newman—is it not so?" "Oh, dear, no," replied the clergyman, "I, like many others, when abroad always attend the services of the Roman Catholic Church in preference to those of the wretched chapels which misrepresent the Anglican Catholic ritual abroad, and which besides have no right to intrude in the diocese of another bishop." "But," said my friend, "do you really believe the doctrines of the Roman, and yet remain a minister of the English Church?" "I belong to the great Catholic Church," was the reply, "of which the Roman is one branch and the Anglican another. In England I hold the Anglican Church to be the one only rite allowable: in these lands the Roman is the only one which a true Catholic should ever attend." Although feeling not a little astonished at this new religious phase, I cultivated the acquaintance of this wonderful clergyman, who happened to be at the same hotel with me, and to dine every night at the same *table-d'-hôte*. He assured me that there were many amongst what he termed Anglican-Catholics who abroad always attended the mass of the Roman Catholic Church, and never the service of their own faith, although some of them were ministers of the latter.—*Letter in Daily News.*

THE RELIGIOUS REFORMATION IN ITALY.—A public meeting was held in St. Peter's Schoolroom, Dale-end, on Monday, to hear an address from the Rev. Dr. Revel, principal of the Vaudois College, Florence; Mr. C. H. Bracebridge presided. It appears that twenty years ago it was not permitted to enter Genoa or Leghorn with a Bible, and even foreign Protestants were not allowed to meet for worship except in the churches attached to the embassies. Even the Vaudois in their own district were not permitted to worship or read the Bible in Italian, and consequently the French language became the medium of imparting religious instruction. Now, however, the state of things was entirely changed, and they were enabled to preach and read the Bible in Italian in all parts of Italy except Rome and Venice. In Brescia three years ago there was no minister or place of meeting; now they had a minister and a chapel, with a congregation of about ninety, about fifty of whom were communicants. In Milan satisfactory progress had been made; they had a congregation of 400, and four schools for the education of children, which was done in Italian. Alessandria also was now the seat of a principal station, having several subordinate stations in the vicinity. At Genoa they had encountered considerable difficulties, but in consequence of the interference of the late Count Cavour they had now a handsome church and a rapidly-increasing congregation. The principal station of the Vaudois Church was now at Florence, whither the college was removed in 1860. They had purchased a fine old building, in which they had a chapel, schools, and a printing-press. The last was a most important auxiliary to their efforts, as last year they printed 25,000 New Testaments in Italian, 10,000 religious tracts, 60,000 evangelical almanacks, and 10,000 copies of a reference Bible in large type. They had also seventeen students in the theological department, four of whom were ordained ministers in August last. In Sicily, the island of Elba, and Naples, the work was also progressing. As to the general progress of the church, he stated that while fifteen years ago they had only sixteen agents, they had now forty-two ministers and twenty-five principal stations, and their total expenditure last year was 4,000*l.*, but at the beginning of this year there was a deficit of 10,000*l.*, which was the cause of the greatst anxiety, but he was happy to say that on an appeal to Christians in England and other countries, the funds at the commencement of May last showed a cash balance in favour of the society of 14*l.* This statement of the work already done, and so full of promise for the future, is worthy of the most careful reflection by every friend of Italy, and by all who value the religious freedom of the world.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

THE APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.—The biennial meeting of this society was held at the Congregational Library, Finsbury-circus, on the 26th ultimo, when T. Challis, Esq., Ald., presided. The report read stated that the society was increasing in favour with the members of the churches, and never had so many supporters as at the present time. During the two years just closed, forty-eight candidates had been elected to the benefit of the institution, and the sum of 690*l.* had been voted in grants. Since the society was first established in 1829, the number of candidates elected to share its advantages had been 341, and the aggregate sum voted in grants 5,511*l.* 10*s.* The committee allude to the valuable assistance the society renders to many of the poorer ministers, with small incomes and large families, at a time when their children need just the helping hand this society supplies. Many most touching letters reach them from grateful parents, stating that but for the aid of the Society, it would have been impossible for the children to have been started out in life at all, with a prospect of maintaining themselves respectably. A widow residing in Surrey writes:—

Your check came safely to hand this morning. You will be gratified to know that my daughter has completed her three years' apprenticeship. Her employer says she has attended so well to the stationery department, Berlin trade, and paper flower making, that she will have no difficulty in providing for herself in life. I am indeed very grateful to the society for the aid it has afforded me in thus placing out in life my poor fatherless girl, and am sure that if all our churches only knew the blessing the society is to poor ministers, and especially to ministers' widows, its income would be doubled.

A hard-working and self-denying minister in Buckinghamshire writes:—

I enclose a receipt for the last instalment of the grant of the Apprenticeship Society, and am glad to tell you that my son gives entire satisfaction to his employer. He will, I hope, in another year, be able to do for himself. The assistance thus rendered to me has been most valuable. I cannot find words to express my lasting obligation for such timely help, which has relieved me of a heavy load of anxiety.

A minister in Staffordshire writes:—

I hereby acknowlege the receipt of a check for 5*l.*, being the third instalment of 20*l.*, generously voted by the committee. It would be difficult for me to express the gratitude I feel for the assistance rendered me by the society in a time of need. I do not know a society that better fulfils the Scripture injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

A minister in Dorsetshire writes:—

I and my dear wife beg to tender the committee our united Christian thanks for your generous grant of 20*l.* towards the apprenticeship premium of our son George. We could not have articled him as we have done, but for the aid thus afforded us. Country ministers of limited incomes feel these grants to be boons that cheer their hearts and settle their dear children in life. We could not help offering the prayer that the God of all grace would abundantly bless a society which gladdens the hearts of many of my poor brethren.

The report alludes to the generous offers of assistance from Mr. R. Peek, of Hazelwood, and to the efforts of the Rev. D. B. Sherry, of Wellington, in obtaining subscriptions, and concludes by expressing an assurance that many additional Christian friends would cheerfully subscribe the small sum of five shillings per annum, if they were only aware of the society's existence and operations; and respectfully urges all their present supporters to make its claims known whenever an opportunity offers. Twelve out of twenty-two candidates were elected to the benefit of the institution, and the officers for the ensuing two years were appointed. The business of the day concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, who expressed great pleasure in witnessing the growing influence and usefulness of the society, and the hope

lie entertained that the press would assist in making its claims more extensively known, so that its funds may be largely increased.

Religious Intelligence.

THE FREE CHURCHES OF LONDON AND CHRISTIAN WORK.

No. XXI.

HACKNEY UNION.

Hackney is rich in historical reminiscences of Nonconformity. Its rector was ejected in 1662, and conspicuous among the list of former pastors at St. Thomas's-square, Mare-street, or Old Gravel Pit Meeting-houses were Dr. William Bates—whose farewell sermon on the occasion referred to is still extant—Matthew Henry, and Daniel Mayo. Subsequently Dr. Richard Price and Dr. Priestley laboured, and Dr. Watts spent a considerable part of his life, in this parish, then a quiet suburban district. Mr. Belsham, the author of "The calm inquiry into the Scripture doctrines concerning the person of Christ," and Dr. Pye Smith, who replied to it in the well-known treatise, "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," were not only ministers of the same district, but occupied the same pulpit. The Old Gravel Pit Chapel was built soon after the death of Queen Anne; Middleton-road Congregational Church, Dalston, was commenced in 1808; the church assembling at Southgate-road claims a descent from the Puritans of 1662, and a founder in the Rev. T. Brooks, one of the Ejected; and other places of worship in the locality can trace their history back to the last century, if not earlier.

Hackney is now annexed to the great metropolis, and constitutes a populous suburban parish. It has spread out on all sides till it embraced in 1861 a population of 83,295. It comprises the districts of Hackney, South Hackney, West Hackney, Stamford-hill, Clapton, Dalston, Stoke Newington, and Kingsland—the north-eastern section of the metropolis, inhabited in an unusual proportion by middle-class families. If by the large influx of a miscellaneous population, Hackney has lost something of its distinctive characteristics, it will still bear comparison with any parish of equal extent for the general sobriety, morality, and religious tendencies of the inhabitants, and is surpassed by few, if any, in the number of its sanctuaries and the excellence of its schools. It is now, as of old, a stronghold of Dissent, and the growth of its religious institutions affords one of the most striking illustrations of the efficacy of the voluntary principle.

The kindness and industry of resident friends enables us to guage accurately the religious provision made for the whole of this large population. We have lying before us a list of all the places of worship in Hackney union, which may thus be classified :—

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN HACKNEY UNION.

	No.	Sittings.
Episcopal	17 ...	18,755
,, Free Church...	1 ...	700
Independent	14 ...	10,392
Baptist	8 ...	4,070
Methodist bodies ...	12 ...	6,305
Presbyterian	1 ...	450
Unitarian	2 ...	700
Plymouth Brethren ...	2 ...	550
Friends	1 ...	350
Roman Catholics ...	2 ...	1,300
Total	60 ...	43,572

Protestant Dissent, it will thus be seen, considerably preponderates in Hackney, as will be more evident if we put the above statement in another form :—

	Sittings.
Episcopalians	18,755
Other Protestants	23,517
Roman Catholics	1,300

Thus of the actual provision for the spiritual wants of this district, the State-Church finds only the proportion of 43 per cent., while Nonconformists of all sections furnish 54 per cent. of the whole religious accommodation. A comparison between the Census Returns of 1851 and the above statistics is even more remarkable. Episcopalians have added 5,996 sittings to the religious accommodation in the parish, or about fifty per cent., while Nonconformists have added 11,820 sittings, or more than one hundred per cent. In Hackney, therefore, Dissenters are not only in a majority, but have increased in the last fourteen years fifty per cent. more than the Episcopalian body.

Taking, however, a wider range, it may be interesting to enquire what proportion the present religious provision of Hackney bears to the inhabitants. The last census was taken in 1861, when the aggregate population of Hackney was, as we have said, 83,295. If we could assume that there had been no increase during the succeeding four and a half years, the satisfactory conclusion might be drawn that means of religious worship were provided for no less than 52 per cent. of the population—only 6 per cent. short of the amount which Mr. Horace Mann has laid down as sufficient for the spiritual wants of the community. But like all suburban districts, Hackney has expanded on all sides. Between the decennial periods of 1851—61 the population of the parish increased at the rate of seventy per cent. Assuming that the same ratio has continued, the present number of the inhabitants of Hackney cannot be far short of 110,000. On this estimate, therefore, notwithstanding the large increase of places of worship, they have not kept pace with the population. While in 1851 there was religious provision for forty-two per cent., at the present time there is accommodation for only thirty-nine per cent. In other words, the means of worship need to be found for over 20,000 more people in Hackney before the required fifty-eight per cent. is obtained. Yet, as we have seen, great efforts have been made during the last few years to meet the spiritual destitution of the district; so much so that of the sixty places of worship in the parish twenty-two have been erected since 1851. But the population of Hackney is so rapidly increasing that religious zeal, however much developed, cannot overtake the wants of this extending neighbourhood.

Hackney being a metropolitan district where the places of worship are comparatively well attended, it may be interesting to ascertain how far the accommodation is made use of. We have before us a return of the average attendance at nearly every church and chapel in the parish, and the information may be thus summarised :—

	Sittings.	Average Attendance.
Episcopalians ...	18,755 ...	12 815
Other Protestants	23,517 ...	15,160
Catholics	1,300 ...	1,500
	43,572	29,475

It thus appears that the Catholics, who have several services during the Sunday, make the most use of their places of worship in Hackney, and that on the aggregate 68 per cent. of the accommodation provided in Episcopalian churches is made available, and 64½ per cent. in the various Nonconformist chapels. The total "average attendance" does not, however, indicate with any accuracy the extent to which the total provision for public worship is used by the population. But if it be assumed that twice as many people as there are sittings avail themselves, with more or less regularity, of the means of spiritual instruction, there would still remain out of the estimated population of 110,000 in Hackney at the present time, twenty thousand who could not, and more than fifty thousand who do not, as a rule, attend places of Divine worship on the Lord's-day. We may, therefore, conclude that fully thirty thousand persons in the parish who are not disabled by any sufficient cause are habitually absent from the House of God.

This deplorable conclusion needs considerable qualification. The Gospel is, periodically, carried by the agency of local missionaries and district visitors to the homes of many thousands of the poorer section of the community, and there are fully a dozen preaching-rooms in Hackney, in addition to several schoolrooms, in which services, conducted by laymen, are held on the Sabbath. Two of the Episcopal churches have mission-rooms for this purpose, and there is Divine worship, once a-day, at least, in schoolrooms and other places in connection with the principal Nonconformist churches, which very largely swell the aggregate of religious accommodation in the parish. The following list may be given as illustrating the growth of an agency which has been greatly developed in London since 1851 :—

	No. of Preaching-rooms.	Accommodation
Clapton Chapel ...	... 3 ...	140
Kingsland ditto ...	... 5 ...	1,500
Abney ditto ...	... 1 ...	150
Old Gravel Pit ditto	... 2 ...	550
Mare-street ditto...	.. 1 ...	200
Southgate-road ditto	... 1 ...	400

The Congregational Church at Middleton-road has also a district mission-station and schools in Philip-street, Dalston. There are besides two or three preaching-rooms in the parish not connected with any particular religious body.

In no other parts of London probably are there collected within a small compass so many flourishing Nonconformist churches as in Hackney. To refer to each in detail would occupy far too much of our space, but the following statement relative to a few of them vividly illustrates, so far as figures go, the workings of "willinghood" in that locality. It is probable that there are not nine picked Episcopal churches in the metropolis which could show so large an expenditure for religious purposes—

	Building Expenditure since 1851.	Total Expenditure in 1864.	Children in Day-schools.	Ditto in Sunday-schools.	Teachers.
Middleton-road, Dalston Rev. C. Dukes, M.A.	£6,000	£1,098	280	668	55
Queen's-road, Dalston .. Rev. W. Miall	£3,500	840	140	400	35
Southgate-road, De Beauvoir-town .. .. .. Rev. J. Spong	6,600	1,493	400	500	30
Clapton Chapel.. .. .. Rev. H. T. Gamble ..	13,700	2,313	213	418	42
Kingsland .. .. Rev. T. Aveling ..	12,000	1,931	550	1007	90
Abney, Stoke Newington Rev. J. Jefferson ..	821	1,950		480	30
Old Gravel Pit, Hackney Rev. J. Davies	4,158	1,662		720	73
Mare-street, Hackney .. Rev. D. Katterns ..	6,350	2,021		1007	77
Lower Clapton .. .. Rev. F. Soden ..	12,619	835		490	50
Total	65,748	14,373	1,583	5,640	248

Estimating the annual expenditure of these nine churches since 1851 at only two-thirds of that of 1864, we should have an aggregate of nearly 200,000*l.*, including new erections and debts paid off, raised by them since that year—a very striking proof of the sufficiency of the voluntary principle in the support of religious institutions. Mr. Aveling's people have raised during the last fourteen years for their new church, the support of the ministry, and their various religious and benevolent institutions, the princely sum of 40,000*l.*; or, to take another case, the church over which the Rev. C. Dukes presides, has subscribed more than 20,000*l.* for the same objects. These churches have an aggregate of 3,524 members in communion. Each of the day-schools we have named is more or less self-supporting. In that connected with Southgate-road Congregational Church 857*l.* was received last year in school payments—a sum sufficient to meet all liabilities. It is a good example of the success that attends middle-class schools in populous neighbourhoods when efficiently conducted. In this case many of the boys have obtained certificates in the examinations of the College of Preceptors, and so popular is the school that a considerable number are waiting for vacancies. The two large day-schools connected with Kingsland Congregational Church are also nearly self-supporting. All of these churches have, we believe, the usual organisations for operating upon the poor around—maternal, Dorcas, district visiting, and sick societies, clothing clubs, penny banks, and the like, and support either their own missionaries or those connected with the City Mission. Several of them either wholly or in part sustain ragged-schools. In one case we read of 600 families being under visitation; in another of 800; in a third of the complete apparatus of a mission-station being in working order; in a fourth of the erection of a mission-room in a destitute locality, at a cost of 500*l.*, by one officer of a church. Apart from their contributions to the various societies, denominational and otherwise, these churches spend between them some 1,300*l.* per annum for purely local missionary objects. Out of the abundance of details that lie before us we select these facts as indicating a general vital power in the churches referred to which cannot fail to have had a beneficial and widespread influence upon the poorer population of the district, and would indicate that a fair proportion of those who openly profess themselves Christians in the Free Churches of Hackney must be engaged in some kind of Christian work.

New Congregational Church at Upper Norwood.—On Monday the foundation-stone of a new Congregational Church was laid at South Selhurst, in the Upper Norwood district. For some time past a church and congregation have been formed in this locality under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. Wagen. The ceremony was performed by E. W. Madams, Esq., who has taken a deep interest in the cause at South Selhurst. During the proceedings appropriate addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Right Hon. Lord Teynham, the Rev. G. Martin, of Lewisham High Road, S. Parkinson and F. Stephens, of Croydon, and J. Jacob, of Sutton. The cost of the new church, which will seat about 500 persons, is estimated at 2,400*l.*, of which sum 100*l.* is contributed by the minister.

Adelphi Chapel, Hackney-road.—On Monday evening last, the 2nd instant, a social meeting of the church and congregation of the Adelphi Chapel, Hackney-road, was held in the schoolrooms, Gloucester-street, to welcome home the pastor, the Rev. A. Averell Ramsey, after his wedding tour, and present him with a testimonial of the affection and esteem of his people. The interest of the occasion was much increased by the facts that October 2nd was Mr. Ramsey's birthday, and Sunday last was the first anniversary of his settlement as pastor of the Adelphi Chapel. A large number of friends partook of tea,

both schoolrooms being required for their accommodation. At seven o'clock the meeting adjourned to the chapel, which was speedily filled. The pastor presided, and was surrounded on the platform by his deacons and a few other gentlemen belonging to the congregation. No neighbouring ministers were present, as none had been invited, the meeting being entirely of a congregational and social character. Short addresses were delivered by Messrs. Stacy, Allison, List, Lebrecht, and Hutchens, who expressed their devout thankfulness to God for the signal success which had crowned their pastor's labours during the first twelve months of his ministry amongst them, and their full anticipations of more glorious results in the future. It was stated that the chapel is now crowded with attentive hearers, the aisles being filled every Sabbath, and more than one hundred members had been added to the church during the year. Mr. Cook, secretary of the testimonial committee, then read an affectionate address of congratulation to the pastor, and Mr. Coombs, treasurer, in the name of the church and congregation, presented Mr. Ramsey with an elegant, beautifully chased, solid silver tea and coffee service, bearing an appropriate inscription. Mr. Ramsey replied in an earnest, impressive address, giving thanks unto God for the sympathy, prayers, and love of his people, and expressing his determination to work for a larger harvest of precious souls. After a few happy words from Mr. H. Heath and Mr. A. F. Sargeant, the interesting service was closed with devotional exercises.

SURBITON.—On Wednesday last the congregation assembling in the Maple-road Church celebrated the fourth anniversary of the appointment of the Rev. A. Mackennal, B.A., as their minister. A meeting was held in the Brighton-road School, where a numerous and respectable company assembled to tea. The room was, as at former meetings of the like kind, elegantly decorated by the young ladies of the congregation. The Rev. A. Mackennal delivered an address, in which he impressed upon his hearers the seriousness of responsibility which rested on them as members of a free church, and especially insisted on the necessity for both devotedness and vigilance in such a neighbourhood as that in which they lived—a neighbourhood where, beneath a surface of respectability and prosperity, there was much to excite anxiety on the part of Christian men. Mr. Leavers, as treasurer, acknowledged the promptitude and regularity with which the funds required for the support of Divine worship had been supplied. The Rev. Richard H. Smith, through whose efforts the congregation was gathered together, and who is now building another place of worship at Gospel Oak Village, London, followed, and referred to the erection, twelve years ago, of the church which was now found to be inadequate to their wants, and said that it had been begun in a spirit of prayer and faith, and he was glad to find they were acting in the same spirit now. The Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, referred to his own experience in the building of new Stepney Meeting. Mr. Carvell Williams, on behalf of the Church Building Committee, said the building presented an appearance which indicated that it would realise their most sanguine expectations. It had been agreed that the tower and spire should be at once proceeded with, and the probable cost of the church would therefore be nearly 5,500*l.* Mr. G. F. Dickinson, the treasurer to the building fund, read a list of contributions promised since the laying of the memorial stone, the sums varying from 5*s.* to 50*l.*, and amounting to 232*l.* Mr. Mackennal, in bringing to a close proceedings which were of a highly interesting character, called upon the meeting to express its thanks to the Revs. Messrs. Smith and Kennedy for their friendly presence and valuable counsel, and also to the fair decorators of the schoolroom.

MIDNIGHT MEETING.—On Wednesday last a midnight meeting was held in the Hall, 5, Red Lion-square, Holborn, attended by 102 of the unfortunate women from the surrounding neighbourhood. Several determined to give up their manner of life at once, and were sent to a Home. The meeting was addressed by several friends.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Samuel Pearson, M.A., of New College, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the church at Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham, rendered vacant by the removal of the Rev. R. D. Wilson to Craven Chapel, London. He expects to commence his ministry in January next.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CHESHAM.—On Friday, Oct. 6th, a valuable gold watch and chain were presented to the Rev. J. H. Snell, the pastor of the church. Mr. Stone, the senior deacon, in introducing the object of the meeting, touchingly referred to the happily prosperous condition of the church and congregation. Mr. White, in presenting the testimonial, expressed the pleasure it afforded the subscribers to give to their beloved pastor this memorial of their sincere appreciation of his earnest and devoted efforts to promote their spiritual interests. Mr. Snell, in appropriate terms, acknowledged the generous kindness of his friends.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL, HASTINGS.—This chapel has recently been erected, in a central position in this favourite and rapidly increasing watering-place. The opening services were held on Wednesday, August 30th, when the Rev. W. T. Henderson of Devonshire-square, London, preached in the morning, the Rev. J. F. Stevenson, B.A., of Reading, in the afternoon, and the Rev. David Thomas, D.D., of Stockwell, in the evening, other ministers taking part in the services. A crowded tea-meeting was held in the adjoining schoolrooms at five o'clock, when interesting and encouraging addresses were delivered, special reference being made to the perfect unanimity and the loving Christian spirit that had prevailed between the minister, the building committee, and the congregation, during the erection of the building, a period in which the Christian spirit is often put to a severe test. The Rev. J. C. Fishbourne is the esteemed and beloved pastor of this church, which consists of Baptists and Independents united in Christian fellowship. The chapel, which was built by Mr. Howell, of Hastings, after a design by Mr. Elworthy, architect, of St. Leonards, is quite unique in character. The elevation is mixed Doric and Corinthian, and the whole appearance of the building, externally and internally, is extremely chaste and beautiful, reflecting great credit on the architect and builder. The entire cost of chapel, schoolroom, and ground is estimated at nearly 3,000*l.*, one-third of which has yet to be raised.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, KIRKBY STEPHEN.—The above church was dedicated on Thursday, October 12th. It is a neat building, in the Early English style, with a handsome four-light window in front, and a well-proportioned spire in one corner; and will accommodate 300 persons. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., of Bradford. In the evening a public meeting was held. The chair was taken by J. Jackson, Esq., of London; and Mr. Alderman Brown, of Bradford, and the Revs. Dr. Campbell, J. H. Morgan, of Leeds, W. Nicholls, of Kendal, J. Wilkinson, of Keld, and W. Logan, of Bishop Auckland, also addressed the meeting. The collections amounted to 20*l.* By the generosity of Messrs. Jackson and Brown, of Mr. R. Hewetson, of Kirkby Stephen, and other friends from a distance, the building fund was raised to within 50*l.* of the entire cost, above 1,800*l.* On the following day services connected with the ordination of the minister of the church, the Rev. Charles Callaway, M.A., late of Cheshunt College, were held. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Campbell; the questions asked by the Rev. J. H. Morgan; and the nomination prayer offered and the charge to the minister given by his former pastor, the Rev. Henry Quick, of Sheffield. In the evening, the Rev. J. H. Morgan preached the sermon to the people.

DORSET COUNTY ASSOCIATION. — The autumnal meeting of this association was held on Tuesday, October 3rd, at Maiden Newton. In the morning a devotional address was delivered to the assembled brethren and friends by the Rev. F. Beckley, of Sherborne. The business meeting followed, at which the reports of the year were presented and accepted. From these it appeared that during the twelve months a sum of nearly 900*l.* had been expended for purposes of home evangelisation in the county, of which sum 460*l.*, or rather more than one-half, was supplied by the liberality of the Home Missionary Society, and the remaining sum of about 420*l.*, in almost equal parts by the assisted churches and stations, and by the grants of the County Association. This was shown to indicate a considerable advance upon the proportions of self-support maintained in former years. In the evening a considerable congregation assembled to listen to expositions and enforcements of the principles of Congregationalism, from the Revs. J. Rogers, of Bridport; J. Fox, B.A., of Dorchester; and R. T. Verrall, B.A., of Poole. Much pleasure was expressed at the interest felt in this, the first visit of the County Association to Maiden Newton, by the church there, and its esteemed pastor, the Rev. G. R. Miall, under whose presidency the meetings had been held. Besides the brethren named, parts of the services were conducted by the Revs. J. Hargreaves, of Morecomblake; W. Axford, of Charmouth and Lyme Regis; W. Lewis, of Weymouth; and W.W. Sherren, of Lytchett Minster.

LYTCHETT MINSTER.—On Friday, October 6th, a very interesting service was held in the united Independent and Baptist Chapel, Lytchett Minster, the occasion being the ordination of the Rev. W. W. Sherren as pastor of the church and congregation worshipping in that place, where he has been labouring for the past three years and a half. A public tea-meeting, which was very well attended, preceded the evening meeting, which commenced at half-past six o'clock. After singing, the Scriptures were read and prayer offered by the Rev. J. H. Osborne, of Poole. An introductory address was then given as a reply to the question, "What mean ye by this service?" by the Rev. B. Gray, B.A., of Blandford, in answering which an able exposition was given of the principles held by Congregationalists in reference to church government. The usual questions were asked, and the ordination prayer offered by the Rev. J. T. Smith, of Sydling. The charge to the newly-ordained minister was given by the Rev. John Keynes, of Wimborne, who founded his discourse, which was a most practical one, on 1 Tim. iv. 16. At the close of this address Mr. Keynes said a very pleasant duty devolved on him, viz., that of presenting to Mr. Sherren fifty-five volumes of books, to the value of 10*l.*, which had been purchased for him by the members of the church and congregation at Lytchett. Also, Andrew Fuller's complete Works, which had been purchased by the friends worshipping in the Independent chapel, Sturminster Marshall. After a brief acknowledgment from Mr. Sherren, the Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., of Poole, gave a most effective address to the church and congregation, from 2 Thess. ii. 19, 20. The proceedings, which were more than usually of an interesting character, were brought to a close by prayer and the benediction, by the Rev. J. Hinds, of Swanage.

THE NEW CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS AT ANCOATS, MANCHESTER, were opened on Wednesday, the 4th inst., when sermons were preached in the morning by the Rev. E. Mellor, of Liverpool, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Parker, of Manchester. On the following Sunday the Rev. H. Griffiths, of Bowdon, preached in the morning, and the Rev. W. H. Parkinson, of Rochdale, in the evening. On Thursday, the 12th, a tea-party was held, and presided over by James Sidebottom, Esq., who gave an interesting account of his early reminiscences of the neighbourhood, and expressed his deep interest in a work designed to benefit an immense mass of population. In the absence of the treasurer, W. Armitage, Esq., Mr. Joseph Thompson read the financial statement, from which it appeared the chapel had cost 6,000*l.*; a debt of 2,500*l.* still remained. Promises amounting to 1,350*l.* were then sent in. Mr. Joseph Thompson read a report, from which we learn that the movement was begun in 1856 by the Manchester Deacons' Association, by which the chapel, formerly belonging to Mr. Schofield, was engaged. On the appointment of a settled minister, it was resolved to erect a new and commodious chapel. A suitable site was secured, and, after some delays owing to the cotton famine, the new building was commenced and completed. It has been constructed to accommodate 1,020 persons, and beneath the chapel is a most commodious schoolroom, with its class-room of the same area as the chapel. The style of the building is of the decorated period, and the material used is red brick. The architect is Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, of Manchester and London. The Revs. J. Bidell, J. Ross (of Hackney), Messrs. A. Haworth, R. Rummery, and others, afterwards addressed the meeting.

STRATFORD. — BRICKFIELDS CHAPEL. — A social gathering of the members and friends of this cause took place on Tuesday, the 3rd. The Rev. T. E. Stallybrass, B.A., presided, and said that the great object of their meeting was to aid the fund in liquidating the debt they had incurred for altering and repairing the chapel. They, as a people, had been rather taxed. A short time ago they bought a piece of ground, and had raised several hundreds of pounds for the purpose of building a new chapel, but they had given it up to their friends who had left them because those of their friends who were staying here thought that those who had left would be able to raise more money and do more good than they themselves would be able to do. Still, though they were not going to build a new chapel, they had been taxed, and though some had left, they wished them "God-speed." In altering and repairing the present chapel they had been put to more than 300*l.* expense, and of that sum they had paid about 200*l.* They wished now not only to ask their own people, but members of other congregations, to help them. But another object of their meeting was the promotion of union among the Evangelical Christians of the place, of whatever church or denomination they belonged to. The meeting was then addressed by the Revs. W. Burnett, of Woodford; T. Perfect, of Barking-road; and E. Schnadhorst, of Old Ford. The collections amounted to 10*l.*, and promises of sums amounting in all to 80*l.*, payable at Christmas, were handed in.

LEAMINGTON.—The ordination of the Rev. J. Morell Blackie, LL.B. (London University), and late student of New College, St. John's-wood, as minister of the church and congregation assembling at Spencer-street Chapel, took place on Tuesday, Sept. 26. The Rev. W. Slater, of Leamington, conducted the preliminary devotions, and was followed by the Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., of New College, London, who in a masterly discourse expounded the leading principles of Independent Nonconformity. The Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Birmingham, propounded the usual questions to the church and minister, which were respectively answered by Mr. J. Hordern and Mr. Blackie. Mr. Hordern (senior deacon), paid a passing tribute to the late pastor, the Rev. A Pope, and detailed the reasons which had induced the church and congregation to select Mr. Blackie as his successor, a selection which had already been justified by results. After Mr. Blackie's reply, which followed on this statement, the ordination prayer was impressively offered by the Rev. T. Binney, of London. The Rev. Dr. Halley, Principal of New College, then delivered the charge to the minister, selecting as his text Rom. xii. 8, 9. The concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Percy, of Warwick. A cold collation was provided in the schoolroom adjoining the chapel, at the conclusion of the service, to which upwards of 150 sat down; after which congratulatory speeches were delivered by various ministers and gentlemen. In the evening, the Rev. J. Rowland, of Henley-on-Thames, preached an able sermon to the church and congregation. The Rev. W. A. Salter, of Leamington, conducted the first part of the service, and the Rev. A. Rowland, LL.B., of Frome, concluded the meeting with prayer.

ROTHERHAM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — On Tuesday evening an inauguration tea-meeting in connection with the above church was held in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Rotherham. About 350 sat down to tea, the tables for which were gratuitously furnished by the ladies of the church and congregation. After the tea the chair was taken by the Rev. Isaac Vaughan, who, in introducing the business, said that for many a long year he had not enjoyed the same share of liberty and repose as during the three months of his ministry in the Mechanics' Hall. He therefore could as an honest man bid all welcome to that inauguration tea-meeting. Mr. Waleshouse, the secretary, read the report of the committee, which stated that circumstances occurred in connection with the church at Masbro' which resulted in the withdrawal of eighty-five members, who formed themselves into a separate community, and unanimously invited the Rev. Isaac Vaughan to become their pastor. Nine had since been added to the church. Congregations averaging from 500 to 600 attended the services, and

a Sabbath-school had been instituted, into which 150 scholars had been admitted. From thirty to forty teachers were engaged, with fair prospects of success. The time had now arrived when the committee had determined upon commencing the erection of a sanctuary for Divine worship. They proposed to erect a Gothic building, to seat about 1,000 hearers, and to cost 3,000*l*. They proposed at present, however, to erect only a portion of the building. The committee had been offered an eligible site on Doncaster-road. Mr. M. H. Habershon, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed his gratification that the views and opinions which they entertained in reference to the affairs alluded to in the report had proved triumphant. Mr. John Barras seconded the proposition, and it was supported by the Rev. Mr. Flather, of Sheffield. Mr. Joseph Newsum proposed the opening of a subscription-list for the erection of a new church. Mr. William Roberts seconded the motion. The Rev. Giles Hester, of Sheffield, spoke in its favour, and it was carried. A subscription-list was then handed round the room, and the sum of 780*l*. was promised. The announcement of the sum was received with cheers. Mr. John Roberts proposed the holding of a bazaar in the spring of the following year in aid of the building-fund, and named a committee of ladies to arrange for the same. Mr. Bellamy seconded the motion. The Rev. Brewin Grant, of Sheffield, congratulated Mr. Vaughan on having such earnest friends around him, and the people on having such a minister. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. J. Breakey and the Rev. R. Stainton, of Sheffield, and other friends.

Testimonial to the Rev. John Guthrie.—On Tuesday evening a social and public meeting was held Somers-town in Tolmer's-square Chapel for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. John Guthrie, and otherwise expressing the esteem in which he is held by the church and by his ministerial brethren; Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was a very large one, and the feeling of a very mixed character, for Dr. Guthrie, after two years' labour in the new chapel, finding that the progress of the cause was not so rapid as he had anticipated, had resigned his pastorate, and would only continue his connection with the church by preaching on the first Sunday of the month, and administering the ordinance until his successor was appointed. Mr. Guthrie and the church had worked together from the first in perfect harmony, and although he felt most keenly the pang of separation, yet, in view of circumstances over which he had no control, and with the impression that he might find a more appropriate sphere in some other circle, while a new man might more speedily fill the beautiful new chapel which he had been honoured with the cordial co-operation of the church to build, he had felt it to be his duty to tender his resignation. After devotional services, conducted by the Rev. J. Davies, of Walthamstow, and the Rev. Charles Graham, letters were received from many of the London ministers, expressing respect for Mr. Guthrie, and regret for unavoidable absence. The chairman said he could say for himself that he regretted very sincerely that his friend Dr. Guthrie and the church over which he had so happily presided were about to sever their connection; but, under all the circumstances of the case, he thought that he had chosen a wise course in resigning, and that the conduct both of church and pastor had been of the most honourable character. Mr. Guthrie appeared among them that evening with undiminished regard and respect, and he would leave with the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He trusted that the church would be Divinely guided in the selection of a minister, and that Mr. Guthrie would be speedily settled in a sphere of usefulness where he could devote the high talents with which he had been endowed to the successful advancement of the highest interests of the Church of Christ. Mr. Tarring, the senior deacon, then presented a document from the deacons embodying their sentiments in reference to Mr. Guthrie's resignation. The following is the resolution passed by the church:—

That, in consideration of his high character, his devoted and successful labours in prosecuting the erection of the new church, his untiring exertions to advance the moral and spiritual welfare of the people of his charge, and especially the fact that during all the period of his pastorate there has been unbroken unity among us,—Resolved—That a memorial of 250*l*. be raised and presented to him by the church.

The Rev. Joshua Harrison said he was truly sorry that Mr. Guthrie was about to leave Tolmer's-square Church, for he had enjoyed his fellowship as a brother minister, and could testify to his excellence of character, high scholarship and attainments, gentlemanly bearing, and thorough devotedness to the cause of Christ. If he had not gathered a multitude, his preaching was of an order which must have left its mark on some minds, and the eye was not the best judge of results where spiritual life and the silent operations of grace were to be considered. He then moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting desires to express its warmest sympathy with the Rev. John Guthrie, on his resigning the pastorate of the church at Tolmer's-square, and to offer its sincere congratulations on his being the means of preserving the church from extinction at a time of great depression and weakness, as well as being the successful leader of the Christian enterprise which led to the erection of this church, with which his name will ever remain very closely identified.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. H. Wilson, and very cordially passed. Mr. Tarring then presented the first instalment of the testimonial amid the applause of the meeting; after which, Mr. Guthrie, in reply, said—

This parting gift is the more welcome to me and the more honourable to you that it is entirely spontaneous. I will not affect humility so far as to say that I am wholly undeserving of such a mark of your esteem. We have been good friends all along, and have striven together with a will in that noble undertaking, of which, if any demand proof, let him look around. Here it is, not only leasehold, but freehold; a work done to good purpose, which cannot be undone; costing 6,600*l*., with only 2,000*l*. of debt; entered only fifteen months after I commenced my pastorate, by a little flock, with a heritage of unlooked-for difficulties still before them, from which we could not have raised our heads had we not, as pastor and people, been united as one man. I did my share of all this, but only my share. It is not for me to say, "Is not this great Babylon which I have built"? Nor is it for any one of us to say so. And now I may be expected to say something on my reasons for resigning, and especially at this time, when the worst might seem to have passed. The step, I find, has taken most of my brethren by surprise; and no wonder, for it has taken many in this church by surprise. Last Lord's-day I was followed by not a few up the Hampstead-road, weeping bitterly, and asking, "What has happened? We have seen nothing but peace and harmony; we have nowhere enjoyed the Gospel more. What can this mean?" In reply, I could but urge them to stand by the church, and pray for it, and then tear myself away. As I have already told you, it was not my health that made me resign, for that is completely restored. It was not strife; for no such thing has ever been known at any of our meetings. It is not despair of success, for I have no such feeling. Least of all, is it light views of the pastoral tie, which I have ever regarded as a tie not lightly to be severed; and I look upon it, in our case, as one that has been very specially consecrated by common interest, and effort, and sacrifice. Hence, when asked, as I more than once was, at the time these walls were building, whether I was moveable, I promptly answered, No; it is not for me to leave my friends in the midst of their sore effort. And if I might speak for you, the thing for you to have said, had it been put to you, would have been this, Leave not at present. Things are only beginning to take shape. The square is just being opened. The worst has passed. We are at most only stationary. The tide will soon turn. Take another year, at least, if not two, to get a fair chance, which you have never yet had; and if matters do not improve, you could resign then as well as now.

Mr. Guthrie then proceeded to explain his reasons for demitting his charge, and concluded with affectionate counsels appropriate to the present circumstances of the church. Very cordial addresses were then delivered by the Revs. J. Davies, of Walthamstow; A. M'Auslane, Newman Hall, Charles Graham, William Marshall, and Joseph Boyle, when Mr. Guthrie brought the interesting proceedings to a close by prayer and the benediction.

Correspondence.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—The order of the public meetings of the Union at Bristol has been advertised in your columns, but as many persons are asking for information respecting the meetings for business, will you kindly allow me to state the following particulars?

On Tuesday morning, after the chairman's address, delegates from France, Scotland, and Ireland will be introduced. A paper will then be read by Mr. A. Rooker, on our Deacons and the proposed Diaconal Conference. Mr. John Crossley and Dr. Unwin will bring the subject of Middle-class Schools under the notice of the assembly; and the Rev. Thomas James will report concerning the Memorial Hall.

On Wednesday the Rev. W. M. Statham will read a paper on Catechetical Instruction, and Mr Charles Reed one on "Our Sunday Schools—their Weak Points." A report will be presented by the Rev. R. Ashton on the Congregational, Sunday-school, and Cottage hymn-books; and the claims of our denominational periodical literature will be presented by the writer of this note.

On Thursday a resolution on the deputation to America will be presented; a paper on Congregationalism in Bristol will be read by the Rev. E. J. Hartland; and one, on an English Ministry for Wales, by the Rev. Dr. Rees.

In addition to the evening meetings announced, a sermon will be preached in Welsh by the Rev. W. Rees; a lecture be delivered to working-men by the Rev. N. Hall, LL.B.; and a sermon will be preached to the young by the Rev. S. Martin.

The consideration of the model trust deed and the constitution of the Union will be deferred to the annual meeting in May.

I remain, Mr. Editor, with many thanks for your courtesy in allowing the insertion of this communication,

Yours faithfully,

G. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary.

NONCONFORMIST CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—The remarks made at St. Clement's Chapel, Norwich, which appear to have given concern to your correspondent, "An Observer," are hailed with pleasure in other circles. Notwithstanding the attempts made to discourage greater breadth and freedom of thinking in Nonconformist Churches, and the wish to hold up an orthodox standard of belief shaped on narrow and isolated interpretations of Scripture, the tendency in many quarters, I am happy to say, is towards the abolition of "forms deemed essential" by some, but not by others—towards the "larger charity in the interpretation of men's lives"—and towards greater freedom of individual interpretation in relation to dogmas, "as long as men are not drawn into sin."

Your correspondent sees no line of demarcation between the Church and the world, unless a "humble reliance on Christ's sacrifice," and "a forsaking of the follies and vanities of the world," and so forth, be required—the true meaning of which seems to be that, unless your correspondent's theory of "satisfaction" be held, and his individual notions as to what are "follies" and "vanities" be complied with, he thinks the Church of Christ will be absorbed in the world; in other words, that there can be no Christian Church or Christian fellowship unless according to his conceptions.

Now, with this as an expression of individual opinion, I can have no right to interfere. But, Sir, as an observer for thirty years of the progress of religious thought and enquiry, unembarrassed by official trammels, and desirous only of ascertaining the truth whether among friends or foes, my conclusions differ from your correspondent's. Instead of hoping to stereotype forms of thought by means of Nonconformist organisations, I rely on them as the agencies, under Providence, of introducing to the world a brighter and more genial theology than that of Calvin—a theology which will some day touch the hearts, rule the lives, and win the affections of multitudes who now stand aloof from the Church, pained and shocked by the sweeping conclusions of so-called Evangelism concerning the immortal destinies of the vast majority of our race, and the character of the Common Father of Mankind.

Something is being done in the Church of England in this direction, and there are intellectual Nonconformists who look with a feeling akin to envy on the freer atmosphere (as they regard it) of the Establishment. The fact is patent to all observant men, outside the pulpit and the vestry, that Nonconformity has its three Churches—the High, the Broad, and the Low; and that if Nonconformity be good for anything, it must be prepared to recognise these distinctions, and charitably to acquiesce in their existence, as necessary to the cultivation of spiritual honesty, freedom, and progress.

One thing is certain—Nonconformity owns no Pope, Conclave, nor Index Expurgatorius. Therefore, each of its champions is thrown back on his own conscience, reason, and experience in the pursuit of truth, and is amenable to no earthly tribunal in forming his own conclusions from the Scriptures. There is no halting place for the Nonconformist between faith in the authority of a Church, and the utmost latitude of mental freedom. We can have no intermediate makeshifts. For time and for eternity every man and woman has to make his or her own choice of religious faith, in which no second person has any right to interfere. Not even is an orthodox church justified in overawing or biassing an infant or feminine mind, much less an individual, by prestige of sanctimony, which virtually becomes authority in such instances.

If ever there was a time when the pulpits of Nonconformity needed filling by men of enlarged intellect, of courageous spirit, of fearless enquiry, and yet of unfaltering trust in the authority and teaching of Scripture, as the guide to an eternal hereafter, that time is the present. But mere amiable sentimentalists, distrustful of scientific enquiry and neglectful of intellectual culture, are not the men to confront the subtle sceptics and defiant atheists of our age, who regard man as a temporary denizen of time, with no hope of immortality—as an ephemera skimming for a moment over the surface of eternity.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

BROAD-CHURCH.

Leicester, Oct. 14, 1865.

THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A very interesting and lengthened correspondence, between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, extending over many columns of the daily papers, has been published, respecting the title of the United States to claim compensation for those of its citizens who have suffered losses by the capture of the Alabama and other armed vessels of British origin. The main points of these letters are thus succinctly indicated in a *Times* leader:—The correspondence begins with a despatch from Mr. Adams to Lord Russell, dated so far back as April 7, 1865, and arising out of the proceedings of the Shenandoah at Melbourne. Having commenced upon these, the American Minister takes occasion to reopen the whole subject of Confederate cruisers issuing from British ports. Denying that the depredations of such vessels had been checked in any material degree, he proceeds to throw the whole responsibility of them on this country. While he acquits the Government of any complicity with "the hostile policy," of which he defines the object to be the destruction of the whole mercantile marine of the United States for the benefit of our own, he, nevertheless, complains that no effective measures had been taken to counteract it. He attributes, moreover, all the losses sustained by American commerce to "the first step taken, which never can be regarded by my Government in any other light than as precipitate, of acknowledging persons as a belligerent power on the ocean before they had a single vessel of their own to show floating upon it." He challenges Lord Russell to produce a single instance of such wrong done by one nation to another "without bringing on the gravest of complications," and ends by expressing a hope that no further outrages of the same kind may be permitted, and that the United States navy may be again allowed full and free pratique in British waters. Lord Russell's reply is dated May 4, and its substance may be very shortly stated. He takes issue with Mr. Adams on three main points—the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, the obligations thereby imposed upon us as a neutral Power, and the manner in which those obligations were discharged. As to the first, he contends that, the blockade of the Southern ports left us no alternative but to acknowledge the belligerent rights of the United States, and therefore of its enemy, or to repudiate all such rights, including that of search, and to insist upon trading freely with the Southern ports. As to the second, he maintains that the measure of our neutral obligations is the strict observance of international and municipal law, and that the magnitude of the injury inflicted on American shipowners is no proof that we ought to have prevented it, or could legally have done so. As to the third, he endeavours to show, by reference to American precedents, that the course adopted by our Government in regard to the several alleged breaches of our Foreign Enlistment Act was in accordance with the known principles of law and the practice of the United States themselves. Finally, he asks emphatically what limit could be assigned to such a responsibility as Mr. Adams would fix upon us:—

Great Britain would become thereby answerable for

every ship that may have left a British port, and have been found afterwards used by the Confederates as a ship of war; nay, more, for every cannon and every musket used by the Confederates on board every ship of war, if manufactured in a British workshop.

In the next despatch from Mr. Adams, dated May 20, we get, for the first time, a succinct and logical digest of the reasoning on which the American claim is based. It is contained in nine consecutive propositions, the first eight of which allege facts, while the ninth embodies the inferences drawn from them. The assertions are that our original recognition of the Confederates as belligerents was "precipitate and unprecedented"; that it was equivalent to a creation, and not merely to an acknowledgment, of a belligerent *status*; that an effective reality has since been given to this *status* exclusively by illegal equipments in our ports with the aid of British subjects; that, except in the shape of vessels thus equipped, "there has been no appearance of the insurgents as a belligerent on the ocean"; that constant remonstrances have been made throughout the war by the United States; that, owing to the inefficiency of our existing law and the refusal of our Government to amend it, the efforts made to suppress these abuses have been almost fruitless; that the consequence has been the wholesale destruction of American ships and cargoes, and that the merchants of Great Britain have thereby indirectly profited by the wrong of their fellow subjects. The conclusion is—

That the injuries thus received by a country which has meanwhile sedulously endeavoured to perform all its obligations, owing to the imperfection of the legal means at hand to prevent them, as well as the unwillingness to seek for more stringent powers, are of so grave a nature as in reason and justice to constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification.

It would, of course, be impossible to follow Mr. Adams through all the evidence which he adduces in support of this formidable indictment, and it will probably be more convenient if we exhibit in juxtaposition with this abstract of the case against us a brief summary of the points urged by Lord Russell in his rejoinder of August 30. Starting from the proposition that the American insurrection was altogether unprecedented in its scale and the completeness of its organisation, he proceeds to recapitulate the reasons, already mentioned, for assuming the attitude of neutrality and conceding belligerent rights to North and South. He then proceeds to allege that our neutral duties were fairly and impartially fulfilled; that the Foreign Enlistment Act can only be applied upon adequate proof of an unlawful equipment; that in the cases of the Oreto, the Alabama, the iron-clad rams, the Pampero, and the Rappahannock respectively, due vigilance was employed on the part of the Government; that it ought to be shown what constitutional amendment of the Foreign Enlistment Act would have enabled them to put down all possible abuses of our neutrality by Confederate agents; that nothing but the most unscrupulous system of espionage and the most arbitrary power of seizure would have been sufficient to prevent such transactions as resulted in the equipment of the Shenandoah far away from our own shores; and that consequently "there is no reason or ground whatever to accuse her Majesty's Government of failure in the performance of their international obligations during the four years of civil war; and no valid claim can be made for reparation and indemnification." Mr. Adams, in his last despatch, dated September 18, combats in turn with much skill and temper most of these statements, but perhaps the most interesting passage is that in which he gives his own view of the course dictated by true international comity in case of civil war breaking out in a friendly country. He says:—

Whenever an insurrection against the established Government of a country takes place, the duty of Governments under obligations to maintain peace and friendship with it appears to be at first to abstain carefully from any step that may have the smallest influence in affecting the result. Whenever facts occur of which it is necessary to take notice, either because they involve a necessity of protecting personal interests at home or avoiding an implication in the struggle, then it appears to be just and right to provide for the emergency by specific measures, precisely to the extent that may be required, but no further. It is, then, facts alone, and not appearances or presumptions, that justify action. But even these are not to be dealt with further than the occasion demands; a rigid neutrality in whatever may be done is of course understood. If after the lapse of a reasonable period there be little prospect of a termination of the struggle, especially if this be carried on upon the ocean, a recognition of the parties as belligerents appears to be justifiable, and at that time, so far as I can ascertain, such a step has never, in fact, been objected to. Lastly, when the evidence sustains a belief that the established Government has utterly lost the power of control over the resistance made, without the probability of recovery, it is competent for any friendly Government to recognise the insurgent force as an independent Power, without giving it just cause of offence.

Mr. Adams concludes his despatch in the following terms:—

I take great satisfaction in concluding this note by cordially responding to your lordship's request "to join with her Majesty's Government in rejoicing that the war is ended without any rupture between two nations which ought to be connected by the closest bonds of amity." I likewise receive with great pleasure your lordship's assurance that the efforts by which the Government and Congress of my country have shaken off slavery "have the warmest sympathy of the people of these kingdoms." If from painful observation in a service extended through four years I cannot in candour yield my entire assent to this statement, as applied to a large and too influential portion of her Majesty's subjects; if it has been my fortune to observe, in the process of so wonderful a revolution, a degree of coldness and apathy prevailing in many quarters from which my countrymen had every right to expect warm and earnest sympathy; if throughout this great trial, the severity of which few not well versed in the nature of our institution could fairly comprehend, the voice of encouragement from this side of the water has too often emitted a doubtful sound, I yet indulge the hope that the result arrived at will ultimately correct the hasty and harsh judgments that flowed from lack of faith and of confidence in our fidelity to a righteous cause. Of the friendly disposition in this regard of the members of her Majesty's Government, and especially of your lordship, I have never permitted myself to doubt. And yet, in the midst of the gravest of our difficulties, I cannot forget that even your lordship was pleased, in an official published despatch, to visit with the severity of your but too weighty censure the greatest political measure of the late lamented President, that which, in fact, opened the only practicable way to the final attainment of the glorious end. Under such circumstances, I pray you not to be surprised if I am compelled not to disguise the belief that with my Government, as among my countrymen at large, there is still left a strong sense of injured feeling, which only time and the hopes of a better understanding in future, held out by the conciliatory strain in your lordship's note, are likely to correct.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Mr. Disraeli dined with the members of the Amersham and Chesham Agricultural Association on Tuesday evening. In a speech which he made in the course of the evening he pointed out difficulties in the way of granting leases of farms. Afterwards he insisted upon the advantages of offering rewards to labourers for long service, and also advocated the erection of a good class of cottages for the labourers, arguing that a good pecuniary and moral return for money thus invested would be secured.

Earl De Grey and Sir Charles Wood were present on Friday night at a municipal entertainment at Ripon, given by the Mayor. In responding to the health of her Majesty's Ministers, his lordship remarked that the policy of the Government had recently been subjected to the sharp and searching test of a general election, and without entering into nice questions of statistics, he asserted that the verdict of the country at large had been favourable to the administration of Lord Palmerston. Sir C. Wood, the newly-elected member for the city, endorsed the opinion of the Secretary at War, and congratulated the country on the continued prosperity which the state of the revenue exhibited. "He did not think that either Fenianism in Ireland or the cattle plague in England afforded any cause of great anxiety."

The Hinckford Conservative and Agricultural Club held its annual meeting on Friday at Castle Hedingham. The gathering was shorn of one of its chief attractions. Major Beresford, the "W. B." of Frail notoriety, was not present. He was beaten at the last election by Mr. Western, a Liberal, and therefore did not favour his Conservative mourners with his presence. Mr. Du Cane, however, made up for the absence of his late colleague. He made a genuine Tory speech. He adopted Mr. Disraeli's conclusion, that the party, though it had lost some nondescript members, was more compact than ever; that it would still be able to oppose successfully the destructive policy of the Liberation Society; that, with the help of such men as Mr. Lowe, the Conservatives would be able to resist organic changes; and that it was clear, Mr. Bright being witness, that as long as Lord Palmerston lived there was no fear of Radical changes. Mr. Du Cane emphatically advised attention to the register to reinstate Major Beresford for North Essex, and said that Sir Thomas Western's majority had been more than made up in the late registration.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1865.

LORD PALMERSTON.

(From the *Times*.)

Shortly before five o'clock last evening the following bulletin was shown to his lordship's friends at Brockett:—

In consequence of having taken cold, Lord Palmerston has been seriously ill, but he has steadily improved during the last three days, and is now much better.

THOS. WATSON, M.D.
PROTHEROE SMITH, M.D.

Brockett Hall, Oct. 17, 1865.

At a late hour last night the following was the bulletin:—

Lord Palmerston's illness has become worse since the morning.

Telegraphic messages have been sent to the Queen in Scotland since Sunday last, and Sir George Grey has been communicated with through the same medium.

Without any desire to cause pain to the friends of the noble Premier, it cannot be disguised that he is very seriously ill.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Lord Lyons, the new English Ambassador to the Porte, arrived at Constantinople last Thursday; and his predecessor, Sir Henry Bulwer, was to leave last week.

The Queen of Spain was, it appears, anxious to come to Madrid in order by her presence to restore the confidence of her subjects of the capital during the attack of cholera. But Marshal O'Donnell strongly opposed the Queen's desire, and it is stated that the idea has therefore been given up. The terror caused by the cholera still fills the public mind at Madrid. Political action of all kinds is suspended. The Cortes had been dissolved, and the general elections will commence on the 1st December next. The Cortes will meet in Madrid on the 27th of the same month.

The *Abendpost* (evening edition of the *Wiener Zeitung*) summarises the leading articles of the principal Hungarian journals, and says that several ideas put forward by the different parties in Hungary are of an extreme character; but everything is as yet merely theoretical discussion, a state of things quite natural during the electoral excitement, and not calculated to alarm anyone.

AMERICA.

(Per the Moravian.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

A Philadelphia despatch of the 5th inst. says:—"It is established beyond a doubt that General Grant recently declared in conversation that the United States' Government will vindicate the Monroe doctrine at an early day, and that Maximilian must leave Mexico." General Grant is represented to entertain the opinion that the President and the authorities at Washington hold this as a settled purpose, and only await the meeting of Congress to take open ground in the matter.

A Washington telegram of the same date, however, states positively that the Government has taken no recent action, nor is it believed any is contemplated inconsistent with the policy heretofore declared—namely, maintenance of absolute neutrality between the belligerents in Mexico.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, had issued an important order to the assistant commissioners, designed to facilitate the operations under a previous order in regard to the restoration to former proprietors of lands in the Southern States, which for some time, being regarded as confiscated or abandoned, have been in charge of the officers of the bureau. The assistant commissioners are directed to prepare as soon as possible descriptive lists of such property and of the claimants, and to forward them to Washington.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood was held at the Court-house, Nashville, Tennessee, on the 4th inst. Speeches were made and sundry resolutions adopted.

It is reported that Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson lost his entire property by the late Concord Bank robbery, with the exception of his homestead.

Earl Russell has published in the *Gazette* of last night a cure for the cattle plague. It has been sent from St. Petersburg by our ambassador, who received it from a farmer in the interior of Russia. Briefly stated, the cure consists in putting the affected animal into a vapour bath, and then wrapping it up most carefully.

The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London are considering the propriety of abolishing slaughter-houses in the City. Dr. Letheby reports that, under the most advantageous circumstances, the slaughter-houses must be a nuisance, and therefore he recommends their removal. At the meeting of the commissioners yesterday the matter was under consideration, and after some discussion a report on the subject was referred back to the committee from which it emanated.

The *Dumfries Standard* asserts, on the authority of Richard Weaver, the revival preacher, who last week preached in Dumfries, that the Marchioness of Queensberry, who about two years ago went over to the Church of Rome, has returned to the Protestant faith.

The Leichhardt search expedition was at the latest dates far advanced into the interior of Australia, being not far from Menindie. Dr. Murray, the officer in charge, in a late letter transmitted to Melbourne, appears in a sanguine mood, and reports that one and all of his company, officers and men, vie with each other in the discharge of their respective duties.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day the arrivals of home-grown wheat were very moderate, but the condition of the produce was good. For all good and fine samples the trade ruled firm, at fully late rates. For inferior English wheats the demand was in a sluggish state, on former terms. The supply of foreign wheat on offer was good. The demand was by no means active; nevertheless, a fair business was transacted, at fully Monday's currency. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair demand, at full prices. The barley was scarce, and fully supported Monday's quotations; otherwise, the barley trade was quiet, at late rates. Malt was in fair demand, and prices ruled firm. The market was well supplied with oats. Most descriptions were in fair request, at fully late rates. Beans and peas were in but moderate supply, and the trade was firm, at very full prices. Flour was in fair demand, and the quotations ruled firm.

NOBLE DONATION.—A gentleman, who will not allow his name to transpire, has sent a donation of 105*l.* to the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, in token of his approval of the action of the committee in receiving forty instead of thirty-five orphans at the present election, and of their intention to receive eighty annually in future. Such seasonable help is greatly encouraging.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Terms for Advertising in The Nonconformist are as follows:—

One Line	A Shilling.
Each additional Line . .	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find The Nonconformist a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The Nonconformist is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by Arthur Miall (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
„ Half-year	0	13	0
„ Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. P. D., Gibraltar."—Your letter and its contents are acknowledged by the Publisher with thanks. Your subscription now paid for extends to September 30th, 1866.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1865.

SUMMARY.

Our readers will have learnt with great concern that the health of Lord Palmerston is so seriously impaired as to have caused for several days past extreme anxiety to his relatives and colleagues. On Monday the noble lord somewhat rallied, but a bulletin issued last night at Brockett Hall states that his lordship was worse, and the *Times* deems it necessary to announce that the noble Premier is "very seriously ill." The rumour of Lord Palmerston's declining health considerably affected the Funds yesterday—a sufficient proof of the important political issues involved in the question of his lordship's ability to continue at the head of public affairs in this country.

The interest in politics is somewhat reviving after the long period of torpor which succeeded the General Election. Earl De Grey and Ripon, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Du Cane—representing respectively the Government, the independent Conservatives, and the ultra-Tories—have been making after-dinner speeches during the week; but without adding to our stock of political information, or throwing much light on the position of parties. The Secretary for War is complacent and hopeful, believing that the late election has been a decided vote of confidence in the Government, which will enable them to persevere in the policy hitherto pursued. Mr. Newdegate shows himself as little amenable to party claims as formerly; and Mr. Du Cane consoles himself with the reflection that the Opposition is more compact, if less numerous, than before the dissolution, and rejoices in the general apathy on Parliamentary Reform, which he agrees with Mr. Bright will not become a serious question so long as Lord Palmerston is at the helm, and promises the most determined opposition of the Conservatives to any organic changes which may be proposed, as well as their continued resistance to the measures advocated by the Liberation Society. All this we knew before; but it is desirable that the public should be reminded on authority of what is to be expected from Tory politicians who, like the Bourbons, seem to be incapable of learning wisdom by experience.

Our Stock Exchange has been considerably disquieted during the past week with rumours of a serious complication between France and the United States in respect to Mexico. It was stated that Mr. Seward had sent a despatch to Paris, intimating in very decided language that his Government would not permit additional troops to be sent to Mexico by France, and that further intervention in the affairs of that country by the Emperor of the French might lead to a serious misunderstanding between the two Governments. The *Star* is able authoritatively to state that no such menacing despatch has been written or forwarded, and that no fresh action has been taken by the Washington Government in the Mexican question. It has never been concealed that the United States does not approve of the Emperor Napoleon's Mexican policy, and would decline to recognise the new *régime* in that country, so long as it was occupied by European troops. But it is believed that President Johnson has no intention of interfering with the Emperor Maximilian, and that despite his adhesion to the Monroe principle, he would not be averse to acknowledge that Sovereign's authority as soon as it should appear that he was the chosen ruler of the Mexican people, and able to maintain himself without external aid.

There is hardly any doubt that public opinion in the Northern States of the American Union is generally hostile to negro suffrage, and the recent elections in Connecticut, at which the proposed innovation was rejected by an overwhelming majority, is held to be conclusive on the point. The Southern States are still engaged in the work of reorganisation. North Carolina has repealed the Secession Ordinance, and we regret to see that the Alabama Convention has resolved to exclude negro testimony in civil cases till the new constitution has been adopted; while so radical a politician as Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, appalled by the difficulties of the negro question, reverts to the suggestion of the late President Lincoln that a portion of the national territory should be set apart for the residence of the coloured freedmen. So great, however, is the change that has come over the negroes of the South since the close of the war, that, according the testimony of recent travellers, the restoration of slavery would be impossible, even if the United States Government were to relinquish all control over them to-morrow. "The blacks are so altered in spirit that the old discipline and submissiveness could never be revived. The negroes might be re-enslaved, but it would be only in name." It is evident that the readjustment of the relations between the coloured freedmen and their former masters will be very slowly effected, and tax to the utmost the wisdom, patience, and statesmanship of Federal politicians.

The news by the Overland Mail does not hold out much prospect of a speedy close of the war in New Zealand. Unassisted by English troops, which General Cameron, owing to differences with the Governor, had kept inactive, a small colonial force under the direction of Sir George Grey had captured the formidable Pah of Wereroa, though the Maori garrison had escaped. Part of the British regiments, with the willing assent of the colonists, were leaving the country, and, the remainder were to be in future at the service of the Governor. In his speech at the opening of the General Assembly Sir George Grey congratulated the Legislature on "the partial establishment of peace and the suppression of insurrection in several of the disturbed districts in this island"; and expressed confidence that, "while devising means for the suppression of outrages which still occur, they would at the same time consider how to insure the future peace of the country, and promote the union of the two races by facilitating the admission of her Majesty's subjects of the native race to a full and equal participation in the privileges of self-government." The Governor has appointed a native commission, with a small admixture of Europeans, to report on affairs connected with the Maori race. It is to be hoped that these measures will lay the foundation of a permanent settlement of the New Zealand difficulty, though the continued atrocities of the Pai Marire fanatics upon friendly natives as well as Europeans are a great obstacle to peace.

In Victoria by the last accounts the constitutional dead lock continued. While the Legislative Council has rejected the Tariff and Appropriation Bill passed by the Lower House, the Government has stopped the payments of salaries, wages, and contingencies, "until the necessary authority for the expenditure shall have been obtained." Though it would appear that the Legislative Council had not exceeded their legal powers in rejecting the Supply Bills to which other measures were tacked, the Government seems to be supported by public opinion, and meetings had been held in the principal towns to ratify their policy. Under such circumstances, the Legislative Council must sooner or later succumb.

HOW NOT TO SETTLE INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCES.

We now know all about the unsettled difficulties that arose between the United States and England during the late war. The full correspondence between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell, from April to the middle of September in the present year, has been published by our Foreign Office, as though to challenge the expression of public opinion. The diplomatic combatants are well matched. A studied courtesy, reticence, and sincere expressions of mutual good wishes run through all the despatches. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner of the two Ministers—nothing more disappointing than the result. It is the case of two counsel pleading each side of a case, and exhausting whatever ingenuity or precedent can suggest. But, unhappily, there is no supreme tribunal to weigh the relative merits of the conflicting arguments—no court of appeal whose decision would be accepted by both sides alike. Each refers indeed to international law, but international law is but a bundle of precedents and customs varying according to the shifting relations of belligerents and neutrals.

It is impossible to deny the gravity of the grievances submitted by Mr. Adams. The American Minister says, truly enough, that the only navy possessed by the Confederates for carrying on external war was absolutely created in the dominions of a friendly nation, and that "Great Britain, as a national power, is in point of fact fast acquiring the entire maritime commerce of the United States by reason of the acts of a portion of her Majesty's subjects engaged in carrying on war against them on the ocean during a time of peace between the two countries." For the injuries sustained by American citizens from these acts, Mr. Adams holds the British Government to be responsible, though he freely admits that they were faithful to their neutral obligations during the war, except that at the outset the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents was "precipitate and unprecedented," being based upon mere presumption. But the strength of the American grievance is the Alabama case. Mr. Adams complains, with much force, that, though the British Government were duly and repeatedly informed of the destination of that vessel, she was allowed to depart on her warlike mission, and that "although her Majesty's officers at Liverpool were pledged to keep faithful watch over the Alabama, and report any further information they might obtain, no one of them seems to have been disposed to pay the smallest attention to any representations or any evidence offered by him or any agent of the United States, even so far as to stimulate his own action in any way whatever." Mr. Adams, therefore, reaffirms "the validity of the claims of his Government for all the damage done by this vessel during her career, and asks reparation therefor."

Earl Russell, in his several replies to Mr. Adams, enters at some length into the question of the concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents, and contends that that step followed the course of events in America—succeeding the proclamation of the blockade of the Southern ports. We never could understand the American grievance in this matter, seeing that, according to the decision of their own Supreme Court, "the proclamation of blockade is itself conclusive evidence of the state of war." In respect to the Alabama, his lordship, observing a discreet silence as to the culpable neglect of his subordinates, shows that action was being taken by the British Government for her detention, upon evidence furnished by Mr. Adams, though it is doubtful "whether it would have been found sufficient to procure a conviction from a jury, or even a charge in favour of condemnation of the vessel from a judge." But on the very morning of the day when the law officers of the Crown reported on the case, "the Alabama was taken to sea on the false pretence of a trial trip." The whole question, therefore, resolves itself, his lordship contends, into this—"whether the British Government faithfully and conscientiously performed their duties as neutrals, or whether they, from any motives whatever, were guilty of a grave neglect of those duties." Such a matter, he remarks, could not be referred to "any form of arbitration," as suggested by Mr. Adams. "Her Majesty's Government," says his lordship, "are sole guardians of their own honour. They cannot admit that they have acted with bad faith in maintaining the neutrality they professed. The law officers of the Crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign Government can be presumed to be. Her Majesty's Government must therefore decline either to make reparation and compensation for the captures made by the Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign State."

At the same time, Earl Russell shows that in the early part of the present century the United States refused compensation to Spain and Portugal for losses which their merchants sustained by vessels fitted out in the ports of the Union while its Government was at peace with those countries, on the ground, as stated by the then Secretary of State, that "the Government of the United States having used all the means in its power to prevent the fitting out and arming of vessels in their ports to cruise against any nation with whom they are at peace, and having faithfully carried into execution the laws enacted to preserve inviolate the neutral and pacific obligations of this Union, cannot consider itself bound to idemnify individual foreigners for losses by capture over which the United States have neither control nor jurisdiction. For such events no

nation can in principle, nor does in practice, hold itself responsible." But, in respect to this precedent, Mr. Adams argues that the American Government had previously amended, and made more stringent, their internal laws on the subject; while our Government in the recent war refused to follow the same course, and decided to rely on existing statutes. Still the fact remains that his Government *did* refuse compensation for injuries sustained to a foreign Government by the acts of American citizens in violation of the law.

The present position of the question is this—that our Ministers decline "either to make reparation and compensation for the captures made by the Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign State"; but they are, "ready to consent to the appointment of a Commission to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, *which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners.*" Mr. Adams does not hold out much prospect of the acceptance of this proposal, which could, he says, only be accepted "at the risk of a charge of disavowing the views of constitutional or international law entertained by my Government in former times."

The grounds on which Earl Russell bases his peremptory refusal of arbitration in respect to the Alabama claims seems to us both inadequate and dangerous. Mr. Adams does not impeach the honour or good faith of the British Government. He founds the American claims on facts which Earl Russell does not dispute. Surely it might be remitted to a third party, mutually agreed upon, to decide whether these facts justify a demand for reparation, without affecting our national dignity. Was our honour tarnished by submitting our difference with Brazil to the arbitration of King Leopold? Earl Russell's refusal to recognise the American claim in any shape is a dangerous precedent. To do so would, he says, "endanger the position of neutrals in all future wars." But is it the policy of a Power like England to magnify the rights of neutrals? On this point Mr. Adams argues with much force:—

> If it be once fairly established as a principle of the international code, that a neutral Power is the sole judge of the degree to which it has done its duty under a code of its own making, for the prevention of gross and flagrant outrages, initiated in its own ports by the agents of one belligerent in co-operation with numbers of its own subjects, and perpetrated upon the commerce of the other on the high seas; if it be conceded that the neutral, upon reclamation made for the injuries thus done by reason of the manifest inefficacy of its means of repression, which it has at all times the power to improve at will, can deliberately decline to respond to any such appeal, fall back upon the little that it has attempted as an excuse, and thenceforward claim with justice to be released from the inevitable consequence that must ensue from its inaction, then it must surely follow that the only competition between neutral Powers hereafter will be, not which shall do the most, but which shall do the least, to fulfil its obligations of interdiction of the industry and enterprise of its own people in promoting the conflicts that take place between belligerents on the ocean.

May it not be said that by setting up the claim of neutrals to impunity for their acts in time of war, our Government is creating an arbitrary mode of escape from a present difficulty at the expense of the best interests of the nation, and by their evasion of responsibility abrogating the maxims of international law as hitherto understood? But it is by no means certain that Earl Russell's curt negative gets rid of the question. The subject is too irritating a one in America to permit that conclusion, and Mr. Seward's recent proceedings for collecting the details of evidence on these claims forbid the supposition that we have heard the last of the Alabama claims.

There is too much reason, then, to fear that this unhealed difference will long remain a festering sore between the United States and England, and an obstacle to that hearty friendship and co-operation which the majority in each community desires to promote. The civil war in America has, moreover, ended by leaving the respective rights of neutrals and belligerents in greater uncertainty than ever. But even if our Government did not feel in honour able to entertain the claims of the Federal Government, might they not have helped to assuage the bitter feelings of our American cousins, as well as promote the interests of civilised nations, by proposing some scheme for defining afresh the principles of international law? Formerly England stretched to an extreme the right of belligerents, and the United States was the champion of neutral rights. The position is now reversed. We have lately had a congress for settling the regulations relative to the wounded on the field of battle, and all the leading Powers of Europe have acceded to the convention then adopted. There may be difficulties in the way of constituting an international court of arbitration, but such a scheme, in however modified a form, would be far preferable to the lawless policy sanctioned by our Government, and the utter confusion in respect to international obligations which now obtains.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

The new relations which have here and there sprung up between capital and labour gave rise to a very interesting discussion at one of the meetings of the late Social Science Congress, founded on an admirable paper read by Mr. Holyoake on "The New Partnerships of Industry." We are sorry that the question has not excited the attention which it deserves. Any feasible attempt to create a community of interest between capitalists and producers is deserving of the most serious consideration; for if such a combination can be formed without detriment to any one, and to the mutual advantage of employer and employed, a solution will be found of some of the most perplexing social problems of the age, and a lever obtained for raising an entire class of the community in the scale of civilisation.

The principle of this new system—new only so far as England is concerned—is that of giving to the workmen, in addition to their wages, a share in the extra profits of the business in which they are employed. Under the customary plan the interests of employer and employed are identical in theory, but not in practice. However profitable may be the concern in which he is engaged, the workman has no claim to any share in it beyond his stipulated wages, and in the majority of cases can only obtain better remuneration for his labour by pressure, or by strikes. "Thus," as Mr. Holyoake says, "there exists a chronic war of industry in every town in the land." How admirably adapted the scheme of giving workmen a share in the profits of their employers is to reconcile their conflicting interests, to diminish, if not to put an end to, trade combinations and strikes, to promote kindly feeling and mutual respect, to attach the artisan permanently to his own local business, and to increase its productive power, is very forcibly shown by that gentleman in the paper referred to. The new system is based on the conviction that both capital and labour gain by a closer relationship. The former loses nothing, but, by more intimate union with the latter, creates new profits in which both share. "Self interest," as Mr. Holyoake forcibly puts it, "which seeks its ends through a liberal consideration of the interests of others, pays far better than the savage covetousness which impatiently picks the bones of labour." And, again, "Partnerships of labour are not devised as philanthropic plans. They arise in an extension of commercial sagacity. The old system of mastership merely buys the workman's stomach—the new partnership of industry buys his thought and energy, and this new investment will pay better than the old."

Partnerships of labour, however novel in this country, are not new elsewhere. There are in France and Belgium many establishments thus conducted with profit and success. In America the principle is widely recognised. Every person, for instance, employed on the premises of Mr. Horace Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, down to the humblest compositor, has a share in the business. In England among the first to adopt this co-operative plan were Messrs. Henry Briggs and Co., the proprietors of the Whitwood and Methley Collieries. It has been provided by this firm that even if their workmen do not or cannot invest their savings in shares, that all profits over ten per cent. shall be divided between the shareholders who have risked their capital in the business, and the workmen whose devotion and skill have produced the profit, in the ratio of two-thirds to shareholders, and one-third to workmen. This interesting experiment has not been long in operation, but it is stated that more coal has been worked since it was commenced than had been worked before in the same time. On a similar, though more restricted plan, the immense establishment of the Messrs. Crossley, of Halifax, is now conducted, and their example has been followed by the Messrs. Braby, the great zinc-workers of London, and by other large employers of labour whom it is needless to name. Perhaps no better illustration of the soundness of the principle of partnership in industry and the ease with which it may be applied, could be advanced than the fact that Messrs. Greening and Co., the financial agents at Manchester, advise its introduction into new companies. The senior member of the firm was present at the meeting at Sheffield of which we are speaking, and thus testified to the beneficial working of the new system:—

> If a man were paid regular wages for his work, he worked so hard and so carefully; if he were allowed to participate in the profits he realised, he worked so much harder and so much more carefully; but if he were made a junior partner in the concern which employed him, all his energies were devoted to the service of his employers. The proposal to combine the interests of the employers and the employed in the undertaking in which they were both engaged was this—that the masters should take to themselves a certain sum, which they might fairly expect to get as interest for capital, and as payment for the risk they ran, and that all the profit above that should be divided with the workpeople. The position would then be this, the workpeople would work out their own salvation, the masters really giving them nothing. A very large dividend above the present rate of profit could be made under that system. This system has been applied in the firm of which he was a member, and it has been found to work very satisfactory.

It is hardly possible to overrate the moral advantages that would result from the general adoption of this system of co-operation. It would tend to raise workmen from the position of machines to that of responsible men. That "enlightened self-interest," as Mr. Holyoake phrases it, which would thus be brought into active play, would throw a new hue over, and inspire with a fresh meaning, the daily toil of the artisan. The workman now often squanders his wages from habit, and from the absence of a sufficiently near motive for practical economy. The savings' bank is sometimes not a sufficient inducement; the future claims of his family are apt to be ignored. But let him see that his savings are being turned into productive capital which entitles him to a share in the business in which he is engaged, and he has the strongest incentive, not only to greater industry, but to the avoidance of degrading and expensive vices. He feels a sense of responsibility never before experienced. He has a new position in society to maintain—a greater stake in the commonwealth. He stands on a better footing with his employers, loses much of that spirit of jealousy and bitterness which their prosperity is apt to excite, and feels that he is no longer a member of a class separated by a wide gulf from those above him in rank. The principle of industrial partnership seems destined to furnish the most powerful amalgam for binding together the various sections of society, and promises to be a potent ally of the social and religious reformer.

A NEW CHAPTER OF AN OLD HISTORY.

For some months past another "little native war" has been raging in South Africa, but happily beyond the confines of British territory. Indeed, to do Mr. Cardwell justice, he has taken special means to avoid a rupture with any members of the great Kaffir family, and under his administration the frontier has been so quiet as to beget the belief that even the most restless of the native tribes may be kept out of mischief if they are only treated as reasonable beings. Our Colonial Secretary declines to bind himself to any scheme of annexation. Natal and the Cape Colony are not likely to carry out their favourite idea of "eating up" the intermediate country as long as the right honourable member for Oxford pulls the strings of his department. He has actually given up to Kreli a large portion of the Trans-Keian territory which was taken possession of by a colonial force after the great famine had swept off so many thousand Kaffirs a few years ago, and has thus made a noble use of his power in restraining the covetousness of "the land sharks." Would that we could write in the same strain of our lawless neighbours, the Dutch Boers. They profess, it is true, the Dutch Reformed faith, and as Dr. Livingstone tells us, deliver prayers of interminable length; but of that practical Christianity which teaches respect for one's neighbours' landmarks, and the duty of doing unto others what we would they should do unto us, they appear to know next to nothing. Sometimes the Transvaal Republic, which lies far to the north, is the chief offender; sometimes, as in the present instance, the remorseless love of aboriginal prey is exhibited by the Orange Free State. It is no exaggeration of the language of metaphor to say that the Dutch wolf is now endeavouring to destroy the Basutu lamb, and that he is already feasting, with ravenous appetite, upon the dainty banquet. It is the old, old story of the strong trampling upon the weak—a practice which is older than the most ancient civilisation, and which is as rife in the nineteenth century as if a pure and merciful religion had never taken the place of the barbarous faiths of antiquity.

It is necessary that the reader should turn to a map in order to understand the geographical bearings of this question. The Orange Free State is bounded on the south by a small strip of the Cape Colony, and on the west by Basutuland, the northern boundary of which native territory is again met by a large Dutch tract extending to the southern limits of the Transvaal Republic, and separated on the east from Natal by the well-known Quathlamba mountains. This great range also forms the eastern side of Basutuland, but in every other part, with the exception of a southern angle, the Basutu frontier is pressed

upon by the Dutch farmers. The trouble which these Boers gave us when they were British subjects is a matter of history. They were, to the last degree, unruly and disaffected; and then, as now, they regarded slavery as the normal condition of any of the natives upon whose lands they might make successful incursions. We believe that when Dr. Livingstone last travelled amongst them he saw a large number of his native Sunday-school children who had been kidnapped and were held in bondage by these degenerate descendants of a race, the recital of whose European achievements still causes the breast of every lover of freedom to swell with emotion and pride. We cut the Gordian knot of our difficulty with them by recognising their independence; but we bequeathed to both Boers and Basutus the miserable heritage of an unsettled boundary. This has led, as might indeed have been foreseen, to constant disputes, collisions, and even wars. Some months ago Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of the Cape Colony, acted, by mutual consent, as arbitrator between the parties, and the result was that the Basutus were required to surrender another slice of their territory. Although Moshesh, the great chief of the tribe, believed that injustice had been done to his people he at once bowed to the decision; but submission apparently was not enough for the Boers—his power must be broken. We have before us an account of the origin of the present war, which has been published in the columns of a Graham's Town journal; and from this somewhat lengthy and complicated narrative two things are clearly manifest: first, that the original cause of the complications which led to the outbreak was an order of the Boers that the natives should leave the disputed tract within a month, and that without receiving any compensation for their standing crops; and secondly, that, although the cattle-lifting which followed was undoubtedly indefensible on the ground that two wrongs do not make a right, Moshesh expressed his regret for what had occurred, and offered to reimburse the Boers for their losses. The acts complained of were perpetrated by a chief who had always been a source of trouble to Moshesh, and who, owing to peculiar circumstances, had been alternately treated as a tributary of his and a subject of the Boers. Yet it must be remembered in mitigation of his conduct, that Governor Wodehouse had recommended the Boers to allow the Basutus time to gather in their crops, and to remove to their new home, wherever it might be; and that in consequence of the summary measures which they adopted, hundreds of poor native women and children, as well as of the more stalwart men, were exposed to all the horrors of starvation, and to the inclemencies of a dismal journey in mid-winter. But Moshesh was held responsible, and although Moshesh prayed for peace, he prayed in vain. The frontier Boers were determined to have war, and the Volksraad was of the same mind. For the first few weeks it seemed probable that the Basutus, by creating a diversion in the Free State, might hold their own; but the Boers possessed artillery, rifles, and ammunition in abundance, while the Basutus, who are prevented by a colonial ordinance from purchasing these indispensable requisites of warfare in the colonial markets, have only the wretched gunpowder which they could manufacture, and the poor weapons which their ingenuity enabled them to fashion, or which they could procure by surreptitious means. The struggle being so unequal, it could only have one result. Moshesh has been attacked in his stronghold of Thaba Bosigo, and although the Boers were unable to capture it by assault, they had surrounded it, so to speak, by a circle of fire. A dreadful disease has broken out among Moshesh's cattle, and the horrible stench occasioned by thousands of putrid carcases has compelled crowds of Basutu men and women to seek refuge in the enemy's camp. Moshesh has sued for peace, and peace is offered to him on terms which might make the destruction of himself and his people far more preferable. He is required to give up his capital, to surrender all land to the west of the Caledon river, and pay an indemnity to his conquerors of forty-five thousand head of cattle and sixty thousand sheep. These exactions will impoverish the Basutus beyond all power of recovery, and will add another to the native races whose grave has been dug for them by pseudo-Christian colonists. Verily the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel!

But this is not all. There are peculiar reasons why religious men in this country should feel the deepest sympathy for the unfortunate Basutus. Moshesh, their venerable chief, has always been the friend of the English and a promoter of Christianity—that is to say, ever since his country was discovered by MM. Caselis and Arbousset, the eminent French Protestant missionaries. For twenty-five years past his land has always been the chosen field of labour for our French brethren. They were the first to plant the good seed among the Basutus, and they and their families form a community of seventy persons, and maintain twelve stations and two printing establishments. They have nearly two thousand communicants, five hundred natives who are preparing for baptism, and from a thousand to twelve hundred children in the schools. Under their wise and salutary instruction, the natives have made great progress in agriculture, exported considerable quantities of their surplus produce, and bought largely in the Dutch and colonial markets. When the war broke out, they were about to erect a central school or college, in which native students were to be trained for ministerial and scholastic work. The war is, therefore, to them a great and overwhelming disaster. The labours of nearly a generation have been blasted—the edifice which they had reared with so much patience, industry, and self-sacrifice has been razed to the ground, and in all probability the Boers, who divide their hatred between the missionaries and the natives, will not allow a fragment of it to remain. We earnestly bespeak the good offices of Mr. Cardwell on behalf of these admirable and suffering missionaries, and we trust that his efforts will not be wanting to prevent the Dutch invaders of Basutuland from consummating all the ruin which they have surely meditated.

REACTIONS.

Nearly all the noticeable movements of thought and activity among men seem to be followed by reactions, and the more strenuous any movement is, the more certain, quick, and complete, is the reaction from it. There is something fascinating in the observing of reactions; they multiply as you watch them, covering a large field, lurking in the most trifling fashions and notions of the day, holding sway over the strongest current of opinion and passion, fixing its limit and waiting its time. The wave that rolls the highest over the dry sand will go back farthest in returning. While you are watching the fringe of foam, like an edging of swan's-down, creeping up to your feet, the body and muscle of the billow is passing back hard against the tide to which it will soon again yield.

When the taste for rigid simplicity and plainness in religious observances has reached the extremity of meanness, some one utters a suspicion whether it is well to have left behind all that is beautiful and symbolical in worship; other minds, touched at the same moment with the same craving, respond to him: and back swings the community in full pursuit after every outward thing in which fancy can embody a religious idea, until some one else cries, "Stop!—are we not losing the spirituality of our worship?"

Striking reactions take place in the estimate among their contemporaries of men who become famous. Most such men retain indeed a party of followers and admirers to the end, but in most instances of very wide fame popular admiration is, in part, a matter of fashion, and subject to fashion's ebb and flow. Many who are worshipping a conspicuous man to-day will sneer at him to-morrow. And the change we are thinking of is not that of *growth*, in which the public mind having received and absorbed what one man of thought supplies, and gained strength thereby, passes on to something beyond him, but the mere reaction from idolising to scoffing. This fluctuation we have observed in the public estimate of a certain distinguished writer. When he first became widely known, most people said he was "obscure"; but some leaders of intellectual fashion denied it, so the followers of the fashion followed, and the verdict of obscurity was reversed. Then there was painful reading of, and facile talking about, his productions by many who certainly could not understand half he said, and never for a moment occupied his "level." Still, some few who ought to be able to see through what was transparent, persisted in the complaint of "obscurity," and soon the crowd of painful readers found relief in echoing the old cry. The last observation we have seen in print respecting this writer is that, "It is now the fashion to call Mr. ——— obscure": from which we infer that the said fashion is just at high tide, and about to set in the opposite direction.

Most of us have arrived at our judgment of what is good in literature and art, our present tastes and preferences, through a series of reactions. One's earliest recollections connected with such subjects is probably that of a violent reaction of taste from the florid rhetorical, stilted and artificial, to the most rigidly simple and unornamental modes of expression, from which point of severity perhaps there has again been some return to the old pleasure in embellishment and poetic flight.

Nursemaids tell children that if they sing early in the morning they will weep before night. This partly serves to quiet the youngsters when the elders in charge are disposed to bury their heads in the pillow a little longer; it partly expresses a grave principle embracing more than the April-day of a child's smiles and tears. Is it not a rule that if we get up in the morning very cheerful, we are sure to be cross and gloomy before many hours are gone? But if the spirit's morning, at its dawn, be "kerchiefed in a comely cloud," this promises brightness as the day advances, much as the pale mist that in the morning hides the farthest shrubs in our garden gives place to the intense glittering sunshine of a September noon. After a day of grave, careful, smileless, and mostly separate work, we and our quiet wife, when the children have subsided, sit down, like Cowper, to "enjoy spare feast, a radish and an egg"; but curiously enough, a certain imp of mirth that has been under arrest all day, and that no one, not even ourselves, would suspect us of harbouring, makes that his hour; quickened by some veriest trifle, he breaks his fetters and fairly overmasters us. Something odd a child has said in the day, or a blunder of the maid-servant, or a sparkle of wit which we couldn't have believed of each other, is sufficient to bring on the full reaction from our day's gravity, and we laugh like a whole gallery-full of spectators of a farce, and go to bed with aching sides.

Almost universally is it found that persons who impress those but slightly acquainted with them with their exceedingly "good spirits," more deeply impress their closer friends with the extreme depression that they can sink into. You always follow in imagination the man who is the life and merriment of a circle into another phase of his existence when he is the saddest of the sad. And do you not know that your facetious friend, too apt to make himself ridiculous, and supposed by most people to be incapable of a serious thought, has moments when he looks serious things in the face very closely and feels the weight of them with unparalleled pressure? When the painter touched the general mind so forcibly by his picture of the clown who had slipped aside from the stage for a moment to smooth the brow of his dying child, people were touched by it not merely because they know the strange combinations of outward circumstances that life sometimes brings, but because they know still better the mighty reaction of feeling that will come whether there be outward cause or not. It has happened to us to see those whose buoyancy and energy of spirit have seemed at times most unconquerable, making us ashamed of our own timidity and inactivity and filling us with hopefulness, sink, at other times, most nearly of all whom we have known, to despair.

There is a part of human nature, deeper than opinion, taste, or humour, which is yet susceptible to reaction. The heart has its reactions. If a man have strong affections uncontrolled by principle, by conscience, his emotional nature being left to heave and fall at its own will, it is certain that those who have most of his passionate love will also be the victims of his fiercest anger. At home, the restraints of the outer world being removed, you will see what depth of fondness and tenderness there may be in a man's nature; and see too how far the reactions will carry him into violence and exaction.

We would suggest, in conclusion, that there is sometimes much comfort in believing in the general prevalence and power of reactions. It is very satisfactory when you see the multitude hurrying past the position you occupy, and which you believe to be the right and true position, to think that they will come back to you presently, and that the divergence will become less every time they quit you. If you see a number of persons carried away by what you believe to be error, fascinated by an illusion, enthusiastic for what is mischievous, it is comforting to believe that the extent and impetuosity of the movement will cause its force to be spent and its spell broken the sooner—to know, when you cannot stop the progress nor control the working of a false idea, that the speedier its triumph the speedier will be the recoil from it.

But reliance upon the law of reaction is not to be a substitute for the active support of truth and goodness. We have to rely on things coming right by reactions in the same way as we trust in Providence. We have not to watch as spectators merely the conflict between good and evil, but we have some place to occupy in it, some strokes to deal, and, it may be, some wounds to receive. Our practical adherence to the right, our active service rendered to it, is demanded quite independently of whether it will succeed without us or not. No man is at liberty to withdraw what little force he has from an energetic movement in the right direction because it may be pressed to an extremity from which

there will be a recoil into indifference, nor to to strengthen a downward movement for the sake of a speedier upward reaction. Doing evil that good may come, is no principle for Christians to act upon, for it is certain that, in their work, all unsoundness in the means will be carried forward to the result. We are not looking for endless oscillations between good and ill, but for the arrival of all things at a final goal of truth and blessedness; and to bring this about, "let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind," and then "in simplicity and godly sincerity have his conversation in the world."

GUSTAVE DORÉ'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE.

The report, which has awhile prevailed, of M. Doré being engaged on a series of Bible Pictures, will have awakened the curiosity of those amongst our readers who are specially interested in sacred art. Many of them, as they have turned over Messrs. Cassell's new editions of those old works with which we have been so long familiar, and have found fresh force given to their now well nigh dead letter by the spirit of the artist, will have wished that it were possible for a similar service to be rendered to an older and a better book. They will too, perhaps, with us, have hoped almost against hope.

Our artists, with one or two notable exceptions, seem to be willingly ignorant of the fact that the greatest masters have taken the subjects of their greatest works from the inspired page, and that not only future fame may be thus secured, but, if we may judge from the reception given to Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," and Millais's "Parables of our Lord," it is now, as it ever was and ever will be, that there are no pictures so popular as those which have been painted from the Bible in a biblical manner.

We have just returned from a visit to Messrs. Cassell's large room, where the first instalment of M. Gustave Doré's Illustrations of the Bible are on private view, and we bring a good report of the land. There are, as might have been expected in so large a collection, many stock subjects, and some instances of want of thought and feeling. We must, however, recollect that we are not reading the original, but looking at translations, and to this circumstance we may attribute many of the imperfections which we have noticed. The waves, for instance, in "The Army of Pharaoh engulphed in the Red Sea," have been so rendered as to bear a striking resemblance to holly branches laden with berries. On the other hand, however, again and again, you find a familiar fact is put before you in an original way, *e.g.* the camels relieved against the moonlight in "Jacob's Prayer," and "The Gates of Gaza," treated in the same manner, give a weird-like aspect which lends a great value to these scenes. Very often some new light is thus shed upon an old truth.

Here and there you meet with a subject entirely new. Take, for instance, "The Cedars of Lebanon destined for the Construction of the Temple." The felled timber forms the greater part of the diagonal line, which is continued by the ropes in the distance, attached to a falling trunk, and held by a hundred hands. The sawn stumps on the supplementary line, balancing the composition, left to wither and die where they have lived and "flourished" so long, tell you that "the glory of Lebanon is departing," and you feel as you look at their old companions, standing as "the trees of the Lord," that a work of desecration is taking place. You think, however, of the destination of the timber, and as you measure it by the figures which are placed alongside it for the purpose of your doing so, you feel that such noble growths have been consecrated by the sunshine and dew of ages for the building of the Temple. There is no sacrilege in this busy scene of devastation. The almost total absence of machinery,—the labour being chiefly accomplished by the united hands of the masses, reads you a lesson which you understand at once, if you happen to be engaged in the erection of a House of God.

Some of the topics taken remind you of some of the portions of Scripture which you have been sometimes unhappy enough to hear read in public. "The Discovery of the Body of the Levite's Wife" is hardly, we think, a subject for a picture. "The Recovery of the Bodies of Saul and his Sons," and two or three others, belong to the same class. The representation of "The Almighty" in the earlier Bible scenes, is not in keeping with the religious instinct of our times, but "the Shekinah," the chosen symbol of the Divine presence, is rendered with peculiar power in "The Return of the Ark," and "The Raising of the Widow's Son at Sarepta." An unearthly light, hovering over the ark in the distance, finds its way throughout the whole scene, reaching to the very figures in the foreground. "The Glory of the Lord" that had departed from the land is returning. The same impression is conveyed by the light, coming in from an unseen source, at the corner of the prophet's chamber. It is evident, that it is not by the power or holiness of Elijah that the dead child returns to life.

Our Lord (against whose pictorial representation there does not seem to be any objection, seeing that He became flesh, and took upon Him the form of a man) is seen in "The Pharisee and the Publican." There are, as yet, but one or two of the New Testament pictures on view, but if the rest are conceived in the same spirit as this, we shall be more than satisfied. Through an open door, bathed in the "Jehovah light," you perceive the Saviour and His disciples looking into the Temple. The Publican is not represented smiting upon his breast, but has half fallen to the ground, and, with outstretched arms, is drawn in the attitude of abandonment. He looks as if he felt that he was lost. The Pharisee, without any of that exaggerated expression of religious pride which Millais has given to him, reminds you of one of those ordinary self-satisfied frequenters of places of public worship who are always to be met with. Both have their backs to the Saviour. Neither know that God is not very far from either of them.

The value of chiaroscuro as a source of picturesque power is felt in "The Exposure of the Child Moses," "The Prophet of Bethel," "The Army of Gideon," and "The Return of Abraham to the Land of Canaan." All these are thrice-told tales, but fresh interest is awakened by the method M. Doré has adopted in telling them. You look through the twilight, and this increases your feeling for the babe in its ark of bulrushes. Night has overtaken the old Prophet before he has reached the place where his brother, whom he had tempted to his destruction, met his fate. The struggle of the dawn with the darkness, throws lights and shadows over Gideon and his army, heralding the fight and the victory of the coming day. Those who have been traversing a down country toward the break of day, will appreciate the effect given in "The Return of Abraham." The whole picture is crowded with cattle, and as you look at the countless herds you remember that "Abraham was very rich in sheep and oxen."

There are three pictures of the Deluge. You see it in its commencement, continuance, and its close. They are all remarkable as compositions.

After these successes, the failures become more conspicuous, and were you to forget that the artist has taken but little time, after all, to embody his conceptions, and has had, evidently, again and again, to work to order, you would be inclined to blame him for instances, and those not a few, where he has been doing nothing more than merely making a picture. Sometimes he has not felt his subject, and at others, in his haste, he has not allowed himself time to conceal his art. The orthodox diagonal lines are too apparent in both the drawings of "Tobiah and the Angel," and you see too much of the pyramid in "The Daughter of Jephthah," and in "The Death of the First-born in Egypt."

We can well afford, however, to pass over these failures. We do not expect, in a commentary on the whole Bible, the same originality that may be found in the treatment of some of its books. No man can preach good sermons every Sunday, all the year round, year after year.

It is a great boon to be put into possession, and thus early, of these works of genius. We believe in the Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, and we predict for this publication a great popularity amongst those who have eyes to see and hearts to understand.

Execution at Maidstone.—On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, John Currie, who shot his commanding officer, Major De Vere, was executed in front of Maidstone Gaol, in the presence of from 3,000 to 5,000 persons. The crowd was composed chiefly of poor people, a large portion of whom seemed to have come from the country. Very few soldiers were present. From all accounts the poor culprit was penitent, and in a hopeful state of mind. The crowd was quiet, but a few persons expressed themselves strongly that in these cases officers were more to blame than the men. The scaffold was draped in black. Several preachers were at work in the crowd for two hours prior to the execution. The Open-air Mission was represented by its secretary, Mr. Kirkham; and the Rochester Port and City Mission by their agent, Mr. Lee. A ganger on the railway at Gravesend, named Henry, also spoke effectively. About 3,000 tracts were distributed. A large banner, with Scripture texts inscribed, was also exhibited.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has returned to St. Cloud, and on the 13th presided at a council of Ministers.

The King and Queen of Portugal have left for Brussels. Their Majesties will return to France at the commencement of November, and will then go to Compiègne.

The frigates Eldorado, Gomer, Mogador, and Labrador, are being fitted out at Toulon to proceed to Civita Vecchia, where they will meet on the 1st of November in order to embark 3,700 French troops, infantry and cavalry.

ITALY.

The Pope has received the Count de Sartiges in private audience.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

I am more than ever convinced that there is a perfect understanding between the Papal Government, the French Emperor, and the more moderate of the Italian party. When the day comes for the French troops to leave Rome, I don't believe that we shall witness any disturbances, either in the city or the provinces.

Recruiting for the Pope's army has commenced in earnest, although the business is conducted very quietly. The Swiss Guard is being very largely increased from the Catholic cantons of Switzerland, and numerous Calabrese peasants are arriving every day in Rome, to take their places in the ranks of the regiments as recruits. Several French non-commissioned officers have been lent for a time to his Holiness, in order to drill the recruits, and put something like order into the regiments, which will be much stronger in numbers than before.

The *Giornale di Roma* says that the *France* and the *Pays* have insinuated that the Government of Victor Emmanuel has for some time given evident proofs of a profound change; but that these assertions are not in harmony with the facts. It declares that frequent violations of the Pontifical territory by the regular troops and the National Guards of Italy have taken place in the presence of the French army. It adds that the assertions of the *France* and the *Pays* are not in accordance with the principles which continue to inspire the Italian Government, since that Government has not ceased to persecute the Church, and to shut up episcopal seminaries, &c.

Respecting the forthcoming elections, a letter from Florence says:—

The general idea here is that the "black party," the retrogrades, or priest party, will gain in the new Chamber about four or five votes—that the advanced party, or Liberals, will gain some ten or twelve voices: but that the moderate, or Government party—which, however, must not by any means be supposed to consist of one homogeneous mass—will, notwithstanding these gains at its expense, still remain a very strong majority.

AUSTRIA.

According to the *Presse*, the negotiations for the conclusion of treaties of commerce with England and France are nearly terminated. The International Inquiry Commission is stated to have been formally dissolved.

It is announced that the Austrian loan is concluded, the Messrs. Rothschild and Baring Brothers being the contractors. It is to be issued in two emissions of sixty million florins each. The first is to be issued on commission by Messrs. Rothschild, of Vienna, at ninety-two, silver currency, and is to bear five per cent. interest. The bonds are to be free from taxation, and redeemable in fifteen years. The second issue will be made as soon as the first is disposed of.

It is believed in Vienna that several of the minor German Governments are about to recognise the kingdom of Italy immediately, and that the negotiations between Prussia and Italy for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between the latter Power and the Zollverein will then be carried successfully out.

The *Pesti Naplo*, the organ of Herr Deak, publishes an article in a conciliatory sense. It says that the different programmes and speeches of candidates only express individual opinions, from which no disquieting conclusions are to be drawn. This, indeed, has already been stated in various addresses. All parties, however, agree upon two points—viz., the maintenance of the Pragmatic Sanction and the laws passed by the Diet of 1848. The assembling of the Diet may be waited with full confidence, as it will not express any individual opinions, but the resolve of the nation. The *Hon* considers that all parties agree in respect for the person of the monarch, and willingness to share in the expenditure of the empire.

M. Deak has just made the following speech to an assembly of electors at Pesth:—

Dear Fellow-Citizens,—The first word that my duty obliges me to address to you, in reply to your cordial invitation, is one of thanks for the honour you have done me. You are acquainted with my principles and political views. If the majority of the electors of the *arrondissement* of Pesth approves of them and chooses me as representative to the Diet, I shall consider myself bound to again accept the honourable charge. I no longer enter the lists with the same juvenile vigour with which I have more than once fought with sincere and honest intentions, but unfortunately not always with success. Good-will and an honourable purpose are not now wanting in me, but I feel the insufficiency of my strength in presence of the greatness of the task. Success is in the hands of God; let us hope that He will crown our efforts, and trusting in His support, let us not allow ourselves to be turned aside from our holy cause. Finally, I renew my hearty thanks.

PRUSSIA.

The semi-official *Provinzial Correspondenz* publishes an article upon the visit of Count von Bismark to Biarritz, in which it says:—

The honourable and cordial reception of Count von Bismark by the Emperor Napoleon, and the observations of his Majesty upon pending questions, are guarantees for the unaltered continuance of the friendly relations between France and Prussia. It is mainly owing to this fact, indeed, that the question of the Duchies could be brought to a solution in conformity with German national and Prussian interests without European complications. No doubt exists that the Emperor has resolved to continue the calm, honourable, and disinterested policy he has hitherto pursued.

AMERICA.

The latest dates from New York are to October 7th.

It is semi-officially announced that the United States Government has taken no recent action, nor contemplated any, inconsistent with absolute neutrality between the belligerents in Mexico.

The North Carolina Convention on the 6th declared the Secession Ordinance null and void.

The Alabama Convention has adjourned after adopting the new constitution, passing an ordinance excluding negro testimony in all civil cases until the next Legislature makes the organic law of Alabama, and memorialising the Government for a general amnesty and the withdrawal of the troops from the State. The Convention refuse to submit the State Constitution for amendment to the people for ratification.

The Governor of Mississippi, acceding to the proposal of Colonel Thomas, has decided that cases of freedmen shall be adjudicated by the civil courts according to the State laws, except in so far as they would make a distinction on account of colour. Negroes will be protected in person and property, and have the right to sue and be sued, and to give evidence.

The constitutional amendment extending the suffrage to negroes has been defeated in Connecticut by a large majority.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, in his message to the Legislature, recommends the amendment of the franchise law, but deprecates any sweeping legislative changes. He urges the disfranchisement of rebels for ten years, and that neither mercy nor forbearance should be shown to the leaders. He thinks that whites and negroes cannot live together as political or social equals. He favours the setting apart a portion of the national territory for the residence of freedmen. In conclusion, he supports President Johnson's policy.

The Mississippi State election passed off quietly. General Humphrey, who is still unpardoned, has been elected Governor. The candidates who were opposed to the admission of negro testimony in courts of justice were elected.

The Louisiana Democratic Convention have nominated J. M. Wells as Governor. They have approved Mr. Johnson's reorganisation policy, and have determined to exclude religious and sectional controversies, on the ground that the Federal Government was made to be perpetuated for the exclusive political benefit of the white race. The Convention urged that a Constitutional Convention should be summoned, and resolved to request Congress to grant compensation for the losses caused by emancipation. Finally, the Convention prayed the Government for a general amnesty and a prompt restoration of property.

General Slocum and John Van Buren, in speeches delivered at Albany and Syracuse in behalf of the New York Democrats, endorsed President Johnson's policy.

A meeting of the Grand Central Council of the Fenian Brotherhood has been held at Astor House, at which delegates from all the centres were present. The events transpiring in Ireland were canvassed, and the meeting decided to call a special general congress of the entire order, to assemble at Philadelphia on the 16th inst., when business of the utmost importance would be brought before it.

Mr. Davis has been removed from the casemates to other quarters in Fort Monroe.

Rumours are current that the Erin and City of Boston carried to Europe 1,000,000 dols. in Fenian bonds, and also a printed Fenian proclamation.

An official correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Dayton has been published. Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Dayton in February, 1864, that he would not recognise the Archduke Maximilian in any manner as the Emperor of Mexico.

The St. Louis papers report the arrival of Juarez at Santa Fé, in New Mexico, *en route* for the United States. The report is considered doubtful.

In Virginia the people are said to be getting gradually reconciled to the new order of affairs; but the organisation of free plantation labour progresses slowly, and not generally in a very satisfactory manner.

Petitions for the pardon of Jefferson Davis are sent to the President from all parts of the South. Every Southern Convention has asked that clemency be extended towards him, and the State of South Carolina has appointed a committee to call upon the President and personally solicit the release of Mr. Davis, Secretary Trenholm, and Governor Magrath.

On October 2nd General Lee was formally inaugurated President of Washington College in Virginia. There were no long addresses on the occasion, but the kindest and friendliest feeling was shown. General Lee on his journey to the college received a perfect ovation from the people.

One of the greatest swindles of our day has just been discovered at Lynchburg, Virginia. General Briscoe, of the Federal army, has deliberately stolen 60,000 dols. in Government money from the Quartermaster's Department at Lynchburgh, and was arrested with the money in his possession, which he had just taken from the Quartermaster's safe. Briscoe is to be tried by court-martial.

The Wirtz trial drags its slow length along, exciting very little interest. The defence has been opened, but thus far has been characterised by little else than squabbles among the lawyers. Wirtz is slowly dying, and will not live to be punished by any earthly court. It said that Howell Cobb, of Georgia, has been arrested for having ordered some of the cruelties alleged to have been inflicted by Wirtz. Robert Ould, the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, will be witness for Wirtz's defence.

It has been determined to make Chattanooga, in the southern part of Tennessee, a permanent military post, and it is to be completely fortified. There are stored in its capacious warehouses, at present, over 7,000,000 dols. worth of military supplies.

The *New York Times* of Sept. 30 says:—

Secretary Seward is engaged in making an analysis of the claims due to citizens of the United States against foreign Governments, and has published a formal notice, inviting parties having claims not founded on contract, which may have originated since February 8, 1865, to forward without delay to the State Department statements of the same, under oath, accompanied by proper proof. Under this comprehensive notice, merchants and shipowners who have suffered from the depredations committed by the Alabama, Sumter, Shenandoah, and the other British rebel pirates, can make out and submit their claims to the State Department, and our Government will ask compensation for the same from the British Government. Damages committed on our frontier by rebel raids from Canada also come under this head, and sufferers will have an opportunity of presenting their claims for indemnity. The Secretary of State is devoting considerable attention to this matter, and will pursue it vigorously to the settlement.

The President has been very liberal with his pardons of late, and is granting the applications of Southerners at the rate of 2,000 a week. As nearly everyone is pardoned who asks for it, it amounts to almost the same as a general amnesty. The only applications not granted are those of Confederates high in authority.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Union Company's steamship Roman brings advices from the Cape of Good Hope, September 13th.

The Basuto war was being continued at the Cape. No fresh attack had been made upon Thaba Bosigo by the Free State troops. The Boers, however, reported that they had achieved the following successes. Moshesh, thinking that the Boers would not again attack Thaba Bosigo, advised Letsea to send all his cattle to the mountain and its neighbourhood. Letsea did so, and the Boers, in great force, attacked the herds and flocks as they were crossing the valley at the back of the mountain. Some of the stock were captured, but the Basutos succeeded in driving the bulk up the mountain; 25,000 cattle and 8,000 horses were thus huddled on the top of a mountain not a mile in length and not half a mile in breadth. The Boers placed their camps around the mountain to prevent the cattle escaping. This had caused frightful mortality among the stock; thousands had died of thirst and starvation. The stench was horrible. Basuto women and children had crowded into the Boers' camp.

Moshesh has sued for peace. The terms offered by the Free State Government were for the Basutos to give up Thaba Bosigo, with the munitions of war, all land on this side of the Caledon, pay 30,000 cattle and 60,000 sheep as compensation for thefts, 15,000 cattle and horses for the expenses of the war, and permit a special magistrate to reside on the mountain, to superintend Moshesh.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Advices from Melbourne to the 25th of August announce that the Legislative Council (Upper House) of Victoria has rejected the protective Tariff Bill passed by the Assembly. As the Tariff Bill was tacked to the Appropriation Bill, with the view of forcing the Council to pass it, the Government of Victoria must now find itself badly off for funds. The drought in Australia continued, and the sheep were dying by thousands.

From New Zealand we learn that five regiments have been ordered home. The colonial forces have had some further successful skirmishes with the natives. The Maories have murdered four Englishmen. The Governor has promised that a bill shall be brought into the Assembly for the protection of the natives.

China has successfully launched its first steamboat. Sir Harry Parkes has succeeded in getting permission from the Japanese Government to reside in Yeddo.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Petroleum has been discovered at Zocca, in the Abruzzi.

There are 33,000 foreigners in Paris at the present time; 100 arrivals are registered per day on the police books.

The Cotton Crop in the West Indies this year promises to be excellent, and abundant when compared with all other former years.

The Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., President of Brown University, whose moral writings are so well known throughout the world, died on September 30, aged sixty-nine.

Peter's Pence.—I was quite surprised to learn the other day that England, in proportion to her number of Roman Catholics, contributes more than any country in Europe to this voluntary tax, and Ireland—also in proportion to her numbers—less than any other people.—*Letter from Rome.*

A new political element has appeared in America in the efforts made by the working men to establish eight hours as a lawful day's work. They are holding mass conventions in all parts of the country, and in many places have announced that they will vote for no candidates for office who do not faithfully labour for the eight-hour system.

For the encouragement of applicants for office in America, it is announced that 10,000 applications for such vacancies as may occur in the 2,700 places in the Treasury Department at Washington have already been received and filed away carefully for future reference. As no office-holders resign, and few die, there is very little chance for the army of aspirants.

Disturbance at Munich.—A serious conflict is reported to have taken place at Munich between the people and the troops. The conflict arose from the arrest of some persons who misbehaved themselves in the neighbourhood of the West-end Hall, a public-house near the so-called "October" common. About sixty persons were arrested. The tumult was long continued, and did not cease until the troops made use of their arms.

Free Labour Cotton from New Orleans.—On Friday two ships direct from New Orleans arrived in the Mersey. The names of these vessels are at the present time ominous of the state of things in the United States. One of the vessels is named Freedom, the other Glad Tidings, and both are laden with free labour cotton. The Freedom brings about 1,700 bales, and the Glad Tidings 2,400 bales of cotton, these being two of the largest cargoes of cotton which have arrived in the Mersey since the commencement and termination of the war, from New Orleans. The last-named vessel is consigned to the well-known firm of Rathbone Brothers, of Liverpool. This ship made the run to long. 18 deg. W. from New Orleans in thirty-two days, and was nine days beating about between Skellig Island and the Dastnel Rock, owing to a prevalence of heavy easterly gales; and the same cause also prevented the progress of the Freedom after she reached the chops of the Channel.

A Mississippi Election Address.—The general poverty of Mississippi is said to be well told, although in a humorous strain, in the following announcement of one of the candidates at the late election, which was written on a dirty piece of paper, and found posted on a tree by the roadside near Jackson:—

Attention, Sovereigns, — Allow me, through this medium, to introduce myself to your acquaintance as a candidate for assessor of taxes of Hinde county. If any one should be so inquisitive as to ask why a man of my gigantic intellect should fly so low, my answer is this: The Feds, in May, 1864, deprived me of my left wing; therefore vaulting ambition must stoop her flight to a level with my capability. Again, should any one wish to know why I do not have printed bills, I would civilly reply that my pocket-book would laugh for a week at the rustle of a greenback, and would never survive the faintest clink of metallic currency. I would like very much to call on the dear people, and talk to them face to face; but to effect this my little school would have to close, and with it my bread and butter. Under these circumstances, I hope to be excusable. With high regards, I am yours to command, J. B. Hughes.

Sunken Lake.—Several of our citizens have just returned from a visit to the great Sunken Lake, situated in the Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles north-east from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all round. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, as it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its width at ten. There is an island in its centre, having trees on it. No living man has been, and probably never will be, able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still, and mysterious in the bosom of the "everlasting hills," like a huge well scooped out by the giant genii of the mountains in the unknown ages gone by, and around it the primæval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water at an angle of forty-five degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. The account seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity.—*Jacksonville (Oregon) Sentinel.*

Dr. Livingstone in Bombay.—Among the passengers from England who arrived in the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Benares on the 11th inst. was Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African traveller. The doctor is about to engage in another exploring expedition into the interior of Africa, and has come to Bombay for the purpose of making some preliminary preparations. The object of the doctor's expedition is partly to open up the country for the purposes of commerce, and partly to carry out the wishes of the Geographical Society of London by exploring the watershed of Zambesi and the district visited by Captain Speke. This latter object possesses great interest in the estimation of the geographers at home, and they are desirous of ascertaining whether the lakes discovered by Speke, Grant, and Baker are not supplied by water flowing still further from the south than from any sources yet discovered. The party

composing the expedition will be a small one, and in all probability will be composed almost entirely of natives. It is expected that the party will start about the end of October. Dr. Livingstone had an interview with his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and although the nature of it has of course not transpired, yet there is little doubt that every facility will be offered to the doctor to carry out his project to a successful issue. The doctor, who is the guest of R. L. Tracey, Esq., proceeds to Naissick in the course of a day or two, and afterwards to Poonah, where he wil stay for some time.—*Bombay Times.*

Return of Sir Morton Peto and his Friends to New York.—Sir Morton Peto and party have returned to this city after their rapid but extended tour through the West. In every prominent place on their route they were entertained by the public authorities, Boards of Trade, and prominent citizens. No party of tourists has ever before visited our country with more praiseworthy motives, nor has any other similar party been more cordially welcomed. The result of their observations, we are glad to hear, is favourable to a still more liberal employment of foreign capital in our public improvements than that hitherto bestowed. Among the gratifying results of their visit will be the laying of a double track on the Erie Railroad from this city to the junction with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to Salamanca; the shortening of the distance on the Erie road about seventy miles; the building of the railroad bridge across the Niagara, near Buffalo—a structure that will cost some five millions of dollars—and the extension of the branches of the Atlantic and Great Western road from all the principal points where the main track is laid. These enterprises will involve the expenditure of perhaps a hundred million dollars, without taking into consideration the real design of these European capitalists—viz., the shortening of the route to the East Indies by a grand railway across the American continent.—*New York Herald.*

The Fenians in America.—An American correspondent, writing from Philadelphia, remarks upon the manner in which the Fenians in America seem to have abandoned their arrested brethren in Ireland to their fate. He wrote three weeks after the news of the arrests had reached America, and yet nothing had been done by the 200,000 Fenians of America beyond the holding of a noisy meeting at New York to denounce the Saxon. They are doing nothing, either openly or secretly, to aid the "movement." As the writer says:—"The whole thing seems to have fizzled out as soon as the first call for active operations was made."

There are even grave doubts if the Fenians do possess the strength of 200,000 men they boast of, for their circles are all small, and if they have a very large membership the rank and file do not attend very closely to the duties of the order. An estimate generally thought reliable places the number of active Fenians in America at 10,300, divided thus:—Chicago, 500; St. Louis, 500; New York, 2,500; Cincinnati, 500; Baltimore, 500; Cleveland, 400; Detroit, 400; Boston, 300; Hartford, 250; Newhaven, 250; Springfield, 100; Albany, 200; Philadelphia, 1,000; Pittsburg, 400; other places, 2,000. This is a very small estimate, but, so far as any evidence is given of *activity* in America, it must include all who can be relied upon to take part in any revolutionary designs, for 10,300 Irishmen bent on any other object certainly would do more to attract attention than the Fenians do. An invasion of Ireland by so small a body certainly cannot be feared in England.

Mr. Beecher on the Negro.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, having returned to his duties at Plymouth Church, had an overflowing congregation on his first Sunday evening, the 24th ult. He entered at once on the question of the day, and said in the course of his sermon:—

I cannot see how we shall escape the most terrible conflict of classes by-and-by, unless we are educated into the doctrine of duty on the part of the superior to the inferior. We are told by zealous and fanatical individuals that all men are equal. We know better. A common brotherhood teaches no such absurdity. A theory of universal physical likeness is not more absurd. Now, as in all time, the strong go to the top, the weak to the bottom. It's natural and right, and can't be helped. All branches are not at the top of the tree, and so in the body politic there must be classes; some will be at the top, and some at the bottom. It is difficult to foresee and estimate the development and power of classes in America. They are simply inevitable; they are here now, and will be more. If they are friendly, living at peace, loving and respecting and helping one another, all will be well. This Christian feeling and practice can easily settle the most troublesome of our home questions—the condition of the freedmen. Some of you say, "God in His wisdom has made it my duty to care for these people, but if in His wisdom He could only put 'em away somewhere—anywhere, only take 'em away—what a relief it would be!" Quite likely; but He won't take them away, and they are not going away. They are here, and something must be done with them. We have determined that the masters shall no longer have anything to do with them; we have severed that relation, and we must provide others. The Government cannot support them long. How can they care for themselves, without place or position, not known to the law? I say, enfranchise them; give them the rights and responsibilities of citizens. Grant that the black man is not prepared for the right to vote. When will he be? How will he become so? Let him try it, as a boy tries his skates; he may tumble once or twice. What if he does? He will learn by the effort. I would give the privilege to everybody, to the Irishmen, and to all foreigners who come here to live, although I believe that in a majority of cases the negro would vote more intelligently and conscientiously than they. It's safe to give the privilege to everybody, and then to teach them.

Mr. Beecher then entered upon a long explanation of his views upon the woman question, giving at length and with some humour his opinion as to the right of the fair sex at the ballot-box. "We are called disturbers of the community and Radicals. So is the sap in trees. So is spring, which heralds the glorious summer. No man is fit to be an American statesman who is afraid of American ideas; and no question is settled until it is settled right."

Discovery of Sir John Franklin's Companions.—The announcement that Captain C. F. Hall, an American explorer of the Arctic regions, had discovered such traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition as made it probable that at least three of his followers were still alive, has already reached England. In his letter to Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, Captain Hall said that three of Sir John Franklin's crew were alive in 1854, eleven years since and seven years after their shipwreck; that they resided among the Esquimaux; and that he would make every possible effort to discover further traces of them. Captain Hall sailed from New London, Connecticut, in June, 1864, and his letter was written on the 10th of December following. He had then but fairly begun his explorations, and as he was equipped for a stay of from twenty-four to thirty months, there is every reason to believe, if no accident should occur, that he will follow the decisive clue he obtained in December last, and unravel the mystery that has so long defied all our explorers. Captain Hall pursues the exhaustive method of exploration; he traverses the entire country. Before him, Arctic travellers did little more than step ashore at some point and pass a few days with a people whose language they did not understand, and of whose customs they knew but little. They were encumbered with large ships, carrying heavy cargoes and numerous crews, and set out apparently intending to transplant their mode of life in temperate climes to the region they desired to explore. They failed because of too much "*impedimenta*," their ships were wedged in the ice; their supplies consumed before they began their explorations; and the short Northern summer scarcely giving them time to make headway, they were hardly thawed out before they were frozen up again. Dr. E. K. Kane first demonstrated that small vessels with a handful of men could accomplish more than big ships with large crews; and Captain Hall, carrying this to the extreme, went without crew or ship. No American accompanied him, and his only vessel is a thoroughly appointed whaleboat. His supplies consisted of clothing and a small amount of food, necessary instruments and books, and an assortment of goods to trade with the Esquimaux for food, and to pay those he must use to serve him. He undertook a residence of two years among the Esquimaux, to familiarise himself with their language and habits, and having won their confidence, and proved by his first journey that he could live in the Arctic regions without unendurable sufferings, he has now gone on his search for Sir John Franklin, announcing his purpose to be to make his home among the Esquimaux, travelling with them in their annual migrations, and spreading everywhere the knowledge of his object, confident that in this way he can unravel the sad mystery that has defied so many efforts. It is the earnest wish in America, as I am sure it must be in England, that Captain Hall shall be successful in the noble mission to which he has devoted his life.—*Times Correspondent.*

THE CHOLERA.

Cases at Epping. — A startling announcement appeared last Thursday in the *Globe*, and was subsequently transferred to the columns of the daily papers, to the effect that there had been an outbreak of cholera at Epping, and that six persons out of ten who had been attacked by it had fallen victims to its virulence. The manner in which the disease was introduced into that neighbourhood, and continued its ravages there, is thus briefly stated:—

A farmer residing at Thoydon had been down to Weymouth for change of air, and while there had an attack of Asiatic cholera, from which he got better, and returned home on Sunday, the 24th of September. On the following Tuesday his wife was taken ill with an attack of cholera, and confined to her bed. On the following Saturday one of the little girls was attacked with the same disease, and died in about eight hours. On the same night a boy who slept in an outhouse on the premises was similarly attacked, but he recovered. On Monday night Dr. M'Nab, sen., one of the physicians who attended on the patients, was attacked with the complaint, and in a few hours succumbed to its virulence. On the Tuesday following another daughter of the farmer's was attacked, but she is now recovering. On Wednesday the housemaid was attacked, but recovered. On Friday the farmer himself was again taken ill, and so severe was the attack that he died in about ten hours. On the same night a labourer on the farm was taken ill and died on the following Saturday. He was removed to his cottage close to Epping previous to his death, and Mrs. Saville, who laid him out, was subsequently attacked with cholera, and died yesterday. The lady of the house got over the attack upon her, but when she found her husband was dead, she refused to take food or anything that was necessary to sustain her in her then debilitated state. This case, therefore, could not be said to be a death from Asiatic cholera. The mother of this lady was severely attacked, and although she is eighty-seven years of age, is still battling against the malady. The whole of these cases seem to have originated in one house, and to have spread a little in the neighbourhood.

In consequence of the judicious arrangements that have been made by the magistrates of the district, at the suggestion of the medical gentlemen who have been concerned in these cases, up to the present time no new attack has been reported, and there is reasonable ground for the hope that the precautionary measures which have been so promptly adopted have arrested its further progress in this vicinity.

Newly-Discovered Cure for Cholera. — Simultaneously with the appearance of the epidemic at Epping, some cases, it will be remembered, occurred at Southampton. Our readers may recollect that in a previous number (April 26) we noticed at some length a pamphlet written by Dr. John Chapman, of London, entitled, "Functional Diseases of the Stomach," part I., in which he propounded a new theory, successfully applied to the treatment of sufferers from sea-sickness. On Friday last that gentleman, having visited Southampton, wrote to the *Times* concerning "the proximate cause, nature, and treatment of cholera." We do not pretend to be better able to explain his theory than he has himself expressed his meaning in the following words:—

1. That the primary cause of cholera is, as a general rule (liable to exceptions which I shall hereafter indicate), the excessive heat of hot climates, and of temperate climates in summer when cholera prevails.
2. That the proximate cause of cholera is of precisely the same nature as that of summer or choleraic diarrhœa—viz., extreme hyperæmia of the spinal and sympathetic nervous centres, but that it is far more developed, and consequently that its action is proportionately more powerful and intense.
3. That the general arterial contractions effected throughout the system by the vehement operation of the cause in question, by depriving the capillary vessels in all parts of the body of their wonted supply of blood, induce the muscular debility, tremors, vertigo, impairment of respiration, cold breath, sense of faintness, coldness of the whole surface of the body, coldness and lividness of the lips and tongue, blueness of the entire surface of the body, the sunken and appalling countenance, and the fatal collapse characteristic of the disease.
4. That the nausea, vomiting, copious discharge of the well-known "rice-water" stools, cold sweat, and peculiar odour from the body, are due to the combined action of the hyperæmic spinal cord and sympathetic nervous centres, in the same manner as they induce phenomena of the like kind, though less in degree, in cases of summer diarrhœa, and of sea-sickness when it is accompanied with diarrhœa.
5. That cholera is neither contagious nor infectious in any sense whatsoever, except through the depressing influence of fear.
6. That cholera may be completely averted, and, when developed, cured by modifying the temperature of the spinal region.

He was introduced to two principal doctors of the town, and met with six cases of cholera which had reached the cold stage, and were accompanied by all the worst symptoms of vomiting, purging, cramps, and stiffness. By the application of ice to the spinal cord, warmth was restored, and the vomiting and purging gradually arrested. Two of the cases were fatal, but not in consequence of the failure of the treatment. In the one case, that of a woman who "lived on drink," a stupid nurse had procured gin for her without the knowledge of the doctor, and had neglected to procure ice to continue its application to the patient after the alarming symptoms had subsided. In the other case, that of a poor woman seventy-three years of age, the shock produced by the treatment was so great, that she sank after the disease had yielded to Dr. Chapman's treatment. Dr. Chapman's letter contains the following directions for the application of his novel theory of cure:—

1. The cold must be applied along only a narrow strip (not more than four inches broad in the adult), down the very centre of the back. 2. The cold must be dry, not wet, cold. 3. The ice-bag should be continued along the whole spine only until the cramps and algide symptoms have been subdued. 4. The ice-bag should continue to be applied to the lower half of the spine until vomiting and purging cease. 5. The patient should be assiduously watched to guard, in the stage of reaction, against cerebral or pulmonary congestions, the development of which will be facilitated by continuing the ice too long in the cervical and dorsal regions. 6. If such congestions should occur, they will be denoted by heaviness, incoherency, wandering, and by laborious breathing, and may be subdued by applying the double-columned water-bag, at a temperature of 120 deg., along the lower part of the neck, and between the scapulæ. 7. If it be necessary to induce sleep, this may be done by the same bag applied in the same way.

Gibraltar.—A correspondent writes to us under date of 5th inst.:—"There have been nearly 500 deaths among the civil population, who number 16,000. The military have lost about 50 only, out of 6,000. The poor convicts have lost 50, out of about 700. There is great distress here, partly owing to the strict quarantine and cordon on the Spanish side. The inhabitants, military and civil, are doing their utmost to relieve their suffering. I hope God in His mercy will spare you at home."

France.—According to the *Temps*, the number of deaths from cholera in the department of the Seine was—on Thursday last, 210; on Friday, 180; on Saturday, 212; and on Sunday, about 200. The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* states that there have been in all between five and six hundred cases, and that at this moment there are from 110 to 150 cases in the two hospitals, Beaujon and Lariboisière. It is agreed on all hands, however, that the virulence of the cases is gradually diminishing. A curious incident lately occurred in an isolated country house in the neighbourhood of Toulon. A person flying from the epidemic came to seek an asylum there, and was perfectly well received by the occupants; a watchdog only, after having smelt at the new comer, left his master and took up his quarters in an adjoining house. On the following night the guest died of cholera and the dog returned.

Spain.—Cholera is frightfully severe in Madrid. On Thursday 540 cases occurred, and of these 175 proved fatal. On Friday the disease had decreased in

virulence and extent, but there was a general panic in that capital. Sixty thousand people have fled from the city. On Saturday there were 215 cases of cholera in Madrid.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

At the meeting of the Sanatorium Committee of the City Corporation on Friday, Mr. Gibbins, the chairman, said that he had undergone a long examination before the Royal Commission, but during the whole time he said that not a single question had been put to him upon the subject of having a sanatorium, with a view to endeavour to cure animals that were afflicted with the disease. It was not until the close of his examination, when he was asked whether he desired to make any suggestion to the commissioners, that he had an opportunity of expressing the strong conviction he entertained that some steps should be taken to try to discover some mode of curing the disease, and that the practice of indiscriminately slaughtering the animals that were attacked by the malady was likely to lead to most disastrous consequences in regard to the supply of food. Dr. Tripe said that as Lord Palmerston had referred the deputation to the Royal Commission that was now sitting, it appeared to him that the committee ought not to desist from their labours, but that they should go before the Royal Commission, and express their views as to the curability of the disease, and the necessity at any rate of endeavouring to do so. He proposed a motion to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. Straker. Mr. Guerrier, who is an extensive cattle salesman, said that a short time back a cargo of foreign cattle, consisting of 108 animals, arrived at Harwich, but one of them was suffering from the malady, and was removed and died. The whole of the remainder were perfectly healthy, and were declared so by the Government inspector, and were killed and sent up to London. Ten others that were consigned to another party were placed in quarantine, and at the end of the prescribed period these also were declared by the inspector to be quite healthy. Mr. Game said he was aware of one case where some cows had been condemned by the Government inspector, but, in consequence of the knackerman who had been applied to not being able to come at the moment, they were subjected to curative treatment, and the whole of them recovered. Mr. Rudkin also cited another case within his knowledge, where thirty cows belonging to a cowkeeper named Jones, residing in New-street, Whitechapel, had been condemned, and twenty-four out of the thirty were entirely cured, under the treatment of some cowmen living in the neighbourhood. The motion of Dr. Tripe was eventually carried.

The recent change in the weather does not appear to have had the beneficial effect that many sanguinely anticipated in checking the cattle disease. Its influence, judging from the experience of the last few days, seems rather to have been injurious than otherwise. Reports have been received from various districts of a rapid extension of the plague. Included in those districts are Manchester, Newcastle, Glasgow, and other parts of both England and Scotland. At Highgate the inspector states that the plague is spreading in the district, and mentions several places where it has broken out, and the means adopted to prevent its spreading. The *Leeds Mercury* reports that the disease is rapidly spreading in that neighbourhood. It has also reached North Wales. A few days ago it appeared at Merton, near Wrexham, and it has since attacked several animals in the neighbourhood. One of the inspectors reports that he visited a farm at Bangor Isscod, Flintshire, and there saw six animals lying dead, and many more attacked by the disease.

In the agricultural counties of England the importance of giving immediate force to precautionary measures to arrest the spread of the plague appears to be fully realised, and we consequently find that daily additional markets are being discontinued. Amongst the recent prohibitions is the suppression of the great cattle fair at Hereford, so far as horned stock is concerned. In Sussex it has also been resolved to put a stop both to fairs and markets for the present. In Scotland a similar precautionary movement is going on.

Mr. Caird reports the result of his observations in Holland, where the plague has prevailed for two months. Up to the last official statement 3,319 animals had been attacked, of which 1,169 died, 674 were slaughtered, 717 recovered, and the remainder were under treatment. In proportion to the whole number of cattle in the country, less than three in every 1,000 have yet been attacked by the disease, and not two in 1,000 have perished. Many cures have been effected.

No certain specific has been discovered, but a rational treatment, according to varying symptoms, is practised, with warm clothing and nourishing drinks to sustain the strength. The result of this treatment has been that 25 per cent. have recovered. The cows return to milking condition; and there has been no instance of an animal becoming a second time affected. The most successful treatment is said to have been by homœopathy. This has been practised by two Belgian practitioners, who volunteered their services to the Dutch Government. By them 50 per cent. of the animals which were sick had been cured, and out of 148 sound animals treated by them with preventive medicines, and placed in contact with diseased cattle, not more than four had taken the disease. These gentlemen are at this moment continuing their practice, and I was assured, that should it prove equally successful on a week's further trial, the results would be made public for the general benefit.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen, who had been the guest of the Dowager Duchess of Athole from the previous Monday, left Dunkeld on Friday last, and returned to Balmoral. Speaking of this visit, the *Dundee Advertiser* says:—

The last morning her Majesty remained at Dunkeld was, in many respects, the most interesting she had passed since her arrival. Her Majesty went through the town, made calls on several merchants, favouring them with many small orders, and having her purchases packed up and taken away with her; but her goodness of heart could not have been better manifested than when she stated that she would plant a tree at Dunkeld House before she left as a memorial of her visit. A fine specimen of the *Cedar Atlantica*, about two feet high, was obtained, and a hole was dug to receive the root, close to the bowling-green, and a short distance from the house. Her Majesty, about a quarter to ten, accompanied by the Princess Helena, came out to the grounds, and having had a spade handed to her, placed the plant in the earth, and placed the soil round it. Handing the spade back to Mr. Mackie, her Majesty said, "I think that will do." She then retired to the house again. On Thursday night a general order was issued in the town, by the directions of her Majesty, that the whole of the inhabitants would be admitted within the grounds to witness her departure. The invitation was responded to in a very hearty manner. Long before the hour appointed for the royal guests to leave, the walks leading to the house were densely thronged, and the main entrance at the north end of the town was literally besieged. There could not have been less than 3,000 persons present, and the decorum and loyal spirit which prevailed were very becoming.

The Queen and Court were present at Divine service at the parish church of Crathie on Sunday. Dr. N. M'Leod officiated, and in the evening had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The doctor's text was taken from Genesis iii. 13, the first clause of the verse, "And the Lord God said unto the woman, what is this that thou hast done?"

Her Majesty and the Royal family will, it is understood, return to Windsor Castle from Scotland on or about the 1st November.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remain at Abergeldie Castle, and his Royal Highness Prince Alfred and Prince John of Glucksburg have been engaged in deerstalking. Last Tuesday a ball was given at Abergeldie Castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince John of Glucksburg, and a party from Balmoral, were present; and all the members of the Royal household at Abergeldie, and the gamekeepers and gillies, were invited.

The *Aberdeen Journal* says:—"We are glad in being able to state, that her Majesty the Queen not only very graciously accepted a memorial volume containing an interesting account of the missionary ships employed by the London Missionary Society in the South Seas during the last seventy years, presented by the Directors, through our townsman, the Rev. J. H. Wilson, but received it in such a manner as led the chairman of the *déjeûner*, after the launch, to refer to the fact in the happy terms which he thankfully used on that auspicious occasion."

Prince Amadeus of Italy took his departure for the Continent on Friday.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley, is definitively fixed for the 30th inst., and on the 31st the Prince and Princess will visit Liverpool. Lord Derby is nearly convalescent.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, will deliver a lecture to the students in the first week of November, at which time, also, he will deliver his farewell address, on the close of his second term of two years as Lord Rector.

The *Observer* mentions the third week in January as the probable period for the meeting of the New Parliament. It also states that no opposition is expected to the re-election of the late Speaker.

Sir George Grey has appointed Mr. David Masson, of University College, London, to the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in Edinburgh University, vacant by the death of Professor Aytoun.

Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was, during the past week, 120.

The King of Bonny's Daughter.—Miss A. Pepple, the eldest daughter of the King of Bonny, arrived in Liverpool on Monday last from Bonny, in the royal mail-steamer Calabar. The object of the sable lady's visit to Liverpool is to undergo a course of English and French education previous to her return to her father's dominions in Africa.

Atlantic Telegraph Company.—At a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on Thursday, the chairman (the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley) stated that the contractors proposed, for 500,000*l.*, to lay a new cable and to take up and piece the old one, thus making a double line. Resolutions were passed to create for this purpose 100,000 new 5*l.* shares, at a preferential dividend of 12 per cent., and the right to share in surplus income after paying dividends on other preferential stock, and 4 per cent. on the ordinary capital.

Egyptian Hall.—The Dudley Gallery of the above hall is now tenanted by Chang, the huge Chinese giant, who, with his wife and *suite*, are therein holding daily *levées*. Chang, who stands 7ft. 8in. in height, is a most splendid specimen of a man, whilst, to show further the oddities of nature, there is in the party a Tartar dwarf, who, being thirty years of age, is just as many inches high. Chang's better half is in herself an attraction, and her beautiful head of hair is at once the envy and admiration of the ladies. The hall is fitted up with Chinese works of art, forming a complete Celestial museum.

The Rev. J. P. Chown on America.—Many of our London readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Chown is likely to lecture in the metropolis. During the past summer, the rev. gentleman visited America, and the subject of his coming lecture is to be an account of this visit. The lecture has already been delivered in Bradford, Yorkshire, when St. George's Hall was crowded. On the occasion when it is to be re-delivered, it will be at Exeter Hall, on Thursday, Nov. 2, on behalf of the Band of Hope Union, and, to add to the interest of the occasion, six hundred children will sing.

County School for Surrey.—A public school for the instruction of the sons of the middle classes has been erected at Cranley, in Surrey, and was opened on Thursday. There was a public meeting, at which the High Sheriff of Surrey presided, and which was addressed by the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., and several other gentlemen. The object of the school is to impart a sound plain education, on the public-school system, and according to the principles of the Church of England. The school is calculated accommodate 150 boys, and a considerable number have already joined.

Income of Trades and Professions.—In the financial year 1857-58 (the year ending 5th of April, 1858), 267,014 persons were charged income-tax in Great Britain under schedule D, the incomes thus charged with the tax amounting together to 80,214,119*l.* In the year 1863-64, 308,416 persons were charged on incomes amounting to 95,844,222*l.* The following table shows the progress of this branch of taxation in these the last six years for which the returns have been issued, giving the number of persons charged to income-tax under schedule D at various rates of income, and the amount of the incomes of each class:—

Classes.	Year ended the 5th of April, 1858.		Year ended the 5th of April, 1864.	
	Amount of Income charged with tax.	Number of Persons in each Class.	Amount of Income charged with tax	Number of Persons in each Class.
Under £100 a-year	£1,303,562	20,977	£2,502,342	56,682
£100 & under £150	12,343,795	124,717	13,786,688	153,120
150 „ 200	6,463,694	41,031		
200 „ 300	7,517,461	36,611	9,304,866	41,592
300 „ 400	4,956,455	15,524	5,900,397	18,278
400 „ 500	3,157,801	7,528	3,893,061	9,313
500 „ 600	2,928,972	5,660	3,648,578	7,097
600 „ 700	2,058,417	3,328	2,489,836	4,026
700 „ 800	1,522,156	2,101	1,864,909	2,549
800 „ 900	1,488,203	1,818	1,846,656	2,231
900 „ 1,000	786,888	845	876,701	944
1,000 „ 2,000	7,146,607	5,539	8,734,108	6,862
2,000 „ 3,000	3,781,882	1,653	4,853,855	2,103
3,000 „ 4,000	2,647,275	802	3,627,017	1,100
4,000 „ 5,000	2,042,035	472	2,413,357	557
5,000 „ 10,000	5,754,885	862	7,565,070	1,140
10,000 „ 50,000	9,277,603	495	14,065,019	731
50,000 and upwards	5,036,428	51	8,741,762	91
	80,214,119	267,014	95,944,222	308,416

Testimonial to Mr. Soul, the Secretary of the Orphan Working School.—Mr. Joseph Soul having completed his twenty-fifth year of service, as secretary of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, a special committee (acting in co-operation with several influential governors) have determined to appeal to the subscribers and the public generally, for the purpose of raising and presenting to him a testimonial in appreciation of his valuable services. Mr. H. E. Gurney, Lombard-street, treasurer of the Orphan Working School, and Mr. George Moore, Bow-churchyard, Cheapside, have consented to become treasurers to the fund. When Mr. Soul commenced his duties in 1840, there were only 100 children in the schools; there are now 320. In 1840, the income of the charity was 2,200*l.*; it is now 8,046*l.* In 1840, the school in the City-road contained 100 children; the present building, now containing 338, is adapted for the reception of 400. During the twenty-five years previous to 1840, the income averaged 2,213*l.* per annum; during the last twenty-five years the average has been 6,098*l.* During the ten years anterior to 1840, the average income was 2,580*l.*; in the last ten years it has amounted to an average of 6,480*l.* These and many other important results are mainly attributable to the zeal and untiring energy of Mr. Soul, whose responsibilities have been largely increased by the falling in of the leases in the City-road, and in connection with the arrangements incident to the removal of the institution to Haverstock-hill. Since the appointment of Mr. Soul the manner of keeping the books and accounts has been so much improved as to render them, especially in matters of detail, a model to similar institutions. The committee are anxious that his services should receive a special mark of approval, and solicit subscriptions or collections of one guinea and upwards from as many as may sympathise with them in their endeavour to reward his long and faithful services, rendered to one of the most important institutions in the kingdom. All who are acquainted with the admirable management of the Orphan Working School will rejoice at the steps taken by the committee to recognise in a substantial form, the long-continued and valuable services of their efficient secretary, and we trust they will promptly respond to their appeal.

During the past week forty-seven wrecks have been reported, making during the present year a total of 1,623.

Literature.

DR. JOHN COLDSTREAM.*

In the year 1829 Dr. Coldstream wrote in his diary, "In our day the majority of naturalists, I "fear, are infidels." We are afraid that more recent presentments of many of our leading scientific men do not tend to correct this sad and sweeping assertion in its present application. Some there are, however, faithful found among the faithless; and in this biography we are delighted to meet with an ardent lover and student of nature,

"Who to his God
Feeling the sense of his own littleness,
Is as a child in meek simplicity."

Dr. Coldstream was emphatically the "good "man" of whom the poet speaks, who, in the heat and joy of a successful pursuit of knowledge, as a naturalist, and in the diligent advocacy of many noble schemes for bettering the condition of his suffering fellow-men, still "preserved a lowly mind." He became very eminent as a physician, first at Leith and afterwards at Edinburgh; but in the midst of the multifarious duties incident to his profession, he often seized on fragments of time to pursue his inquiries in his favourite sciences, Zoology, Botany, and Geology; and numerous papers on different subjects in these departments of science, contributed by him to various learned societies, attest the reality and the worth of his investigations. Still, throughout his whole course, he appears to have kept sacredly the resolution made in his student days, "never to suffer myself to make "any gain by my study of the works of God." So constantly did he trace the hand of the Creator in His creatures, and of so sensitive and conscientious a spirit was he, that having frequently put to death different land and sea animals for the purpose of searching into their anatomy and enriching his museum, he severely rebuked himself for his wanton cruelty, and determined from that time to use for his purpose only such creatures as had met their death by other means.

In 1831, the approach of Asiatic cholera causing much anxiety, Dr. Coldstream—then living at Leith—prepared himself, and helped to prepare his brother practitioners, by utmost inquiry and research, to deal with the scourge; and when at length Leith was visited by the enemy, he was indefatigable and very successful in his exertions to arrest it, and to assuage its horrors; so that when wearied out with his exertions he was compelled, when the cholera was gone, to rest from his toil and retire to Torquay for some months, his fellow-townsmen sent him an address thanking him for his zealous and disinterested kindness, and also made him a valuable present. Having been requested by Madame Gaussen, of Geneva, to translate into English her work on the education of Cretins, Dr. Coldstream published, in 1848, "The "Abendberg," with an introduction from his own pen giving an account of Dr. Guggenbühl's benevolent labours among the Swiss Cretins. This work led him to make effort for the imbecile youth of Edinburgh, which, in after years, resulted in the opening of a Home and School for Invalids and Imbecile Children.

The public work which caused Dr. Coldstream to be most widely known, and which will long preserve his memory, was the Medical Mission, in which he took deep interest, and to whose formation and support he contributed very valuable and unremitting help. He was delighted to find that the medical profession could be so largely influential in winning a way for the advance of true religion, and that the medical missionary might, perhaps more closely than any other, tread in the steps of Christ, who ministered to the health alike of the body and the soul. In furthering this good work, in which Dr. Abercrombie and other distinguished men took a prominent part, he never tired through the remainder of his life, and many missionaries in various parts of the world hail him still as their best friend and father.

Ethnography, as distinguished from Ethnology, was another favourite study with Dr. Coldstream, on which science he delivered a course of lectures in Edinburgh in 1859. In giving his opinion as to the various hypotheses relative to the origin of the human race, he thus speaks:—"We may rest quite "assured of Bible truth, amidst all the mere "hypotheses of men of science. Science cannot "be investigated too minutely and deeply, and "the more that this is done the more fully shall "we see that the *true facts* of science are in perfect "accordance with Revelation. *Hypotheses* are "often false and baseless, and may appear adverse "to Scripture; but *well-ascertained scientific facts* "never are so. God is the author of nature as "well as of the Bible, and He cannot be at variance "with Himself. Whatever we may say "as to animals and plants, there cannot be a "doubt that we have in the Word of God clear "statements as to man—his first appearance on "this earth, his state when created, his fall, and "his restoration to God's favour by a Redeemer "who is the atonement and propitiation for sin. "On this good foundation we rest securely, "amidst all the turmoils of the scientific atmo-"sphere." An interesting feature in this book is a detailed description by Dr. Coldstream of the Jardin des Plantes, which he often visited when in Paris, and where he had friendly intercourse with some of its distinguished Professors.

* *Biography of the late John Coldstream, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Secretary of the Medical Missionary Society of Edinburgh.* By JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR, M.A., M.D., &c., Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh. With an Introduction by the Rev. JAMES LEWIS. London: James Nisbet and Co.

"FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD."*

A story which "makes no artistic pretensions," —which, according to the author's own confession, and by many infallible indications in the tale itself, would seem rather to have grown than to have been the careful elaboration and development of a definite plan, and whose sole object is to give a "simple record of something of the "thought and life that lies between fourteen and "twenty,"—is not to be very severely criticised. We are indeed ourselves disposed rather to give the book a hearty welcome, if for no other reason, because it deals with a phase of life and character which a certain class of writers would persuade us has no existence among our Transatlantic cousins. Again and again have we been told that in America there are no girls; that precocious children pass at once into immature young ladies, whose great desire is to show how little of the ingenuous simplicity and graceful modesty of youth they retain. We are, therefore, or we should rather say would have been—had we placed implicit faith in such representations—agreeably surprised to find so natural, touching, and healthful a picture of "girlhood" drawn by an American hand. That in the fashionable circles of the great cities there are to be found numbers of the "fast" school, who have no sense of the solemn responsibilities of life, who waste their time in an endless round of follies, and who perhaps are a trifle more pronounced in their tendencies than a corresponding class among ourselves, we can readily believe. But we feel equally sure that there are others of a different type, girls of Faith Gartney's order, who have formed a far higher conception of the position they have to fill in the world, who find nothing to attract them in the alluring scenes of fashionable life, whose pleasure is drawn from the beauties of nature, the cultivation of the intellect, and the conscientious fulfilment of duty, and whose course is beautified and ennobled by the influences of religion and self-denying benevolence, and we are glad to make acquaintance with the one whose story is told in the little volume before us. The book was written amid the saddening influence of the harrowing scenes of the Civil War, and we think we can trace in it some indications of the effect which the terrible realities of that conflict are likely to produce on American character. One of the characters of the story, a young man whom the call to arms had roused out of a not altogether idle yet a somewhat luxurious and self-seeking life, to the pursuit of a higher purpose and the cultivation of faculties of his nature which hitherto had been allowed to slumber, is thus described, "There was a new light in the young "man's eye. A soul awakened there. A pur-"pose better than any plan of a mere happy "living in the earth. He met his old friends "frankly, generously, and seemingly without a "pang. They were all one now, in the sublime "labour that, in their several spheres, lay out "before them. This war" (was his exclamation) "is going to make a nation of men." We discern something of the same result in the whole tone of this tale, and accept it as a proof that even the years of bloody strife through which America has passed may not be without their compensations, that the check to her material prosperity may be more than counterbalanced by the chastening of that insolent temper which it had engendered.

The character of Faith Gartney's course was determined by a very simple incident. At a New Year's party with the account of which the tale opens, she drew in a game of "Sortes" as her motto the beautiful and practical verse—

"Rouse to some high and holy work of love,
And thou an angel's happiness shalt know;
Shalt bless the earth while in the world above:
The good begun by thee while here below,
Shall like a river run, and broadly flow."

The words left a strong and permanent impression on the young girl's mind, roused her to a consciousness of power to be used and work to be done, and filled her with the earnest resolve to do something by which others should be blessed. The conception is a good one, but the execution is hardly equal. The story, indeed, is on the whole slight and unsatisfactory. Faith sets herself to the working out of her purpose; and at first it appears as if in her own home there would be sufficient scope for the exercise of her energies. Her father, a merchant who lived fully up to his means, and in whose house there was, even in the best times, a necessity for the exercise of all kinds of small economies, was involved by the commercial crisis of 1857 in misfortunes which crippled his resources and ruined his health. Faith's tenderness and practical wisdom were shown in the ministry of love with which she sought to soothe her suffering father, and the tact with which she devised and carried out a plan suited to the altered circumstances of the household. At first it appeared as though things were going to be brought into that melancholy state for which Mark Tapley used to sigh when there would have been something creditable in being jolly. But Faith's difficulties do not prove to be so formidable as might have been expected. Mr. Gartney, though very ill, and brought to the very confines of the grave, does not die; his property, though materially diminished, is not entirely lost; and though in the state of his health he finds it desirable to give up business and retire to a pretty country-house, the position of the family, though reduced, is not so utterly comfortless and desolate as at one time it threatened to be. Faith's trial consisted in the loss of the little refinements of life, the absence of opportunities for mental cultivation, the necessity for a constant attention to domestic duties. Her most serious trouble arose out of an unfortunate complication resulting from an attachment to one of the companions of her childhood, but which she had outgrown, and which, in fact, had been displaced by a love more suited to her advanced state of intelligence and feeling. The way in which her extrication from this is managed is not very happy. The incidents are not natural or probable, and the *denoûment* is at last brought about in a fashion which indicates considerable want of inventive skill on the author's part. Perhaps, too, the winding-up—in which all matters are made straight, and Faith is rewarded not only by getting the husband of her choice but also by finding that, contrary to expectation, he was possessed of those pecuniary advantages which it was thought she had sacrificed—is not just the sort of conclusion which we should have anticipated. Nor is it the most healthy or truthful lesson to be inculcated, for, however frequent in novels, it is but rarely in common life that the quiet performance of humble duties is attended with temporal prosperity.

Scattered through the book are various comments on men and things, marked by great Yankee shrewdness and freshness, which, did our limits permit, we should be glad to extract, for in truth they constitute one of its great charms. We are too much accustomed to characters whose rough exterior conceals the genuine kindness of their hearts, to find anything very original in any of the portraits; yet "Mehitable "Sampson," the nurse who had a singular preference for drumsticks, on the principle that somebody must eat them, and in whom this taste was the manifestation of the character of one who found a special pleasure in doing the hardest and most unpleasant work of her profession, and good Aunt Henderson, with her many peculiarities but overflowing benevolence, have certain American characteristics which give them distinctiveness. There is, however, too strong a disposition to reproduce these little peculiarities, after the fashion of which Mr. Dickens unfortunately set the example. There is frequently also an attempt at fine writing so overstrained and unnatural as to offend good taste. But, as a whole, the book is well fitted to inspire youthful minds with a high ideal of what life can be and ought to be made, and presents a favourable contrast to a good deal of the literature of its class.

* *Faith Gartney's Girlhood.* By the Author of "The Gayworthys." London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Sir Felix Foy, Bart. A Novel. By DUTTON COOK, Author of "Leo," "Trials of the Tredgolds," "Paul "Foster's Daughter," &c. In Three Volumes. (London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, Milton House, Ludgate-hill. 1865.) This is a good story, and well told. Its plot is neither intricate nor tame. Greatly will it interest all readers of fiction who have not vitiated their taste by sensational novels till every page is dull that is not shrouded in mystery, nor agitated by catastrophe. The *personæ dramatis* are few, there is little necessity

for tedious reference to heraldic and genealogical chapters: it is very much a family story, the leading characters, with one or two exceptions, being kinsfolk of Sir Felix Foy. Sir Felix is a baronet and banker; aptly does the alliteration hit him off, the latter member being the more important factor in the description. His grandfather resuscitated a long forgotten British name: having come up to the metropolis—Whittington fashion—with but a few pence in his pocket. Fortune smiled on him, and rewarded his toil and skill with immense wealth, and a partnership in a leading West-end bank. Our Sir Felix inherited his wealth and his position, and devoted himself assiduously to the direction of the business of Messrs. Hundsell, Bradyman, and Co. The incidents of the story fill little more than twelve months, but they serve in the plastic hands of the author for the most varied pictures of social life in that border ground where rank and wealth contend with each other, or sometimes sullenly accept a compromise. Bachelors "ripe" enough to extinguish all expectation of marriage, and yet susceptible enough to the impulses of the tender passion, or to the clamours of calculating selfishness, to contemplate or achieve it:—widows of most diverse retrospects, absorbed in luxurious idleness or in sedulous honours to the dead, or in the cares of subsistence and the charge of childhood that has lacked its proper custodian:—clergymen of different schools of theology and of tempers as different:—the young of both sexes struggling with adversity, a girl whose paternity exposed her to a training ill fitted to discipline a wayward, selfish nature, a young man of education and refinement, whose susceptibilities make the battle of life exceedingly hard—these indicate the threads of which our tale is woven. We will not blunt the edge of curiosity by disclosing the course which events take with one and another. The book is most agreeable reading. It abounds with incidental descriptions of both men and things full of life and amusement. We had thought to produce several, but must content ourselves with two or three.

Bishops, men of business.—"Messrs. Hundsell's was a serious bank; bishops deposited their money there. But other than the spiritual lords had accounts with Hundsell, Bradyman and Co., and were, perhaps, even more desirable customers; for bishops are, as a rule, good men of business, thoroughly appreciating the fact, that idleness is a mistake and an evil quite as much in reference to money as in any other respect—that gold must be kept moving if increase is to come of it and not rust—and that, humanly speaking, the great secret of life is to carry on with as small a balance in hand of ready money as possible, and with every other available halfpenny profitably (but securely) invested and earning interest. Fortunately, perhaps, for Hundsell and Co., certain temporal peers entertained vastly different opinions, however: held to the sturdy, stupid, old-world notion, that a swingeing balance at a man's bankers is the most convincing proof possible of his stake in his country, general good repute, and high position."

Old Ladies Classified.—"These, I think, may not be unfairly divided, like the Arabs, into the stay-at-home and the vagrant classes. Lady Casey was of the latter class, who have no permanent dwelling, but perambulate—now at home—now abroad—now in town—now in the country—now at the sea-side—now testing the efficacy of some inland hot-spring, for it is a passion with them to drink the waters, the nastier the better, at every place they can discover, assuming to be a spa. 'My dear, that's stuff,' the old lady would stoutly declare when an argument for home was advanced in her hearing; 'home means trouble, wrangling with your cook, or being plundered by your footman; the worry of tax-gatherers, the drains out of order, or something wrong with the roof, and the water pouring into your servant's bedroom. No, thank you, my dear. I won't have it! Give me an hotel? You can have your own way there. They are glad when you come, and sorry when you go.'"

"*A Nervous Temperament.*—There are some people who, on coming into a room, evidently suffer much embarrassment by reason of their ownership of such properties as hats, gloves, and canes, and the difficulties which arise in the way of their disposing eligibly and comfortably of these articles. The younger brother of Sir Felix was of this class. Unfortunately he had entered with his hat in his right hand, and the first trouble that had beset him was due to the necessity for freeing that hand to exchange customary greetings with his relative. Now the passage of his hat from the right to left would appear to have been a simple manœuvre enough; yet there were some obstructions in his way, for his left hand was already engaged, not simply with his large yellow silk handkerchief, but also with an umbrella, which, for unknown reasons, and notwithstanding an appealing look from Dodd, quite touching in its mute but intense eloquence, he had declined to relinquish in the hall outside. His first attempt to disengage his right hand ended simply but ignominiously in his dropping both his large black kid gloves on the floor. He was in a state of the most pitiable confusion. He stood in the room utterly bewildered and helpless. Fortunately, at a signal from Sir Felix, Dodd, with calm energy, threw himself upon the visitor. The Reverend Edwin made not the slightest show of resistance; he suffered himself to be despoiled of his possessions. Hat, gloves, umbrella, all fell into the hands of the Baronet's servant.

The Logic of Life and Death; or, Words with the Unbeliever. In Two Parts. Part 1.—"The Logic of "Death" refuted; or, Why the Atheist Should Fear to die? 2.—The Logic of Life; or, How to Live for Ever. By B. HARRIS COWPER. (London: Elliot Stock) Mr. Cowper appears to be well-equipped for a logical encounter with infidels. Not only is he thoroughly familiar with Scripture truth, and "able to give a "reason for the hope that is in him"; but during the last ten years he has had very much conversation with the sceptical among the industrial classes, he has heard what they have to say, has argued with them, and has read their books. Meeting once, in an open-air gathering of sceptics in London, with a speaker who, unable to defend his own position, referred him to the Hall of Science, where full satisfaction should be given him, Mr. Cowper went to this Hall, but not finding any science taught there, he bought a penny pamphlet written by Mr. G. J. Holyoake, which has had a large circulation among Secularists, and which they generally recognise as a summary of their doctrines. This pamphlet, entitled "The Logic of Death," it is boasted has never been refuted, and—though Christians are contemned for believing in a *book*—is put forth almost as a little Bible. Mr. Cowper, therefore, in the first part of this work, discusses it, as he is anxious that Christians should know more of the atheistical and sceptical opinions which are now abroad, and that both believers and unbelievers may know how the objections of infidelity may be replied to. Mr. Cowper follows Mr. Holyoake from point to point of this "Logic," and considers with more fulness and refutes his objections to the "four principal dogmas"—(*a*) The Fall of Man; (*b*) The Atonement; (*c*) The Sin of Unbelief; (*d*) Future Punishment. The only fault we can find in this part of the work is that Mr. Cowper, provoked at times by the conceit and audacity of his opponent, is betrayed into a bantering tone which is hardly consistent with the dignity of the Christian advocate. Mr. Cowper is apparently half-conscious of this, as he says in his preface, "If my language "seems in any case rude and severe, I can only say "it is far less so than very much to which I have "listened." Whatever the provocation, should the Christian ever be *at all* "rude," however "severe" he may be? In controversy, logic is powerful, but the constant exhibition of Christian courtesy is yet more powerful. We should be very sorry to convey the impression that there is positive rudeness in this exposure of Mr. Holyoake's logic; we mean only, that in a few instances some contemptuous sarcastic tone from the sceptic's mouth is echoed back, though softened in the echoing. In the second part of his work Mr. Cowper's deals with precisely the same topics as those of Mr. Holyoake's tract from a Christian point of view. In speaking of "Justification by Faith" there seems to us something lacking in the following:—"If "asked what faith is, we say it is belief in what God "has said, and a reliance upon Him for the fulfilment "of what He has promised." Should there not be in even the briefest definition of faith some word about loving trust in the man Christ Jesus? Again, under head of "Future Rewards and Punishments," we read:—"Some foolishly say that man cannot sin against "God, because God is an Infinite Being; but it is this "very fact which entails upon sin infinite consequences." Might not the sceptic object to this, that it appears that sin is not punished because of its own intrinsic evil, but because of the *accident* of its being committed against an Infinite Being?

The Little Things of Nature, Considered Especially in Relation to the Divine Benevolence. By LEO HARTLEY GRINDON, Author of "Life, its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena," "The Manchester Flora," &c. (London: Fred. Pitman.) This series of seven papers on "Little Things" originally appeared in a magazine, the readers of which, wishing to possess them in a separate form, have induced the author to republish them. We think these readers have judged wisely in expressing such a wish, and the author in acceding to it, for the papers are full of such interesting matter, conveyed so lucidly and pleasantly, that it would be a pity they should be buried in the past numbers of a periodical—"They make no claim whatever to a "scientific character. They are little more than "brief notices of a few of the phenomena of nature, "given in a way that the least experienced may under-"stand." The author has roamed about in byways and by hedgerows, in gardens and by sleepy pools, noticing with a loving, as well as with an observant, eye, the myriad forms of life and the marvellous contrivances of nature. What he has observed and made himself thoroughly acquainted with, he has jotted down, and now, his notes, nicely arranged, he reads with a musical voice to those who may perhaps have seen the same things, but have not *observed* them. Mr. Grindon loves to trace the hand of God in His works, in their marvellous adaptations, their beauty, and their unity in manifold variety; and, where the subject admits of it, he does not forget to point out the similarity or the analogy between the phenomena and the functions of the vegetable or animal world, and those of the human family. After talking to us about "The "Vitality of Seeds," "The Sleep of Plants," and "In-"sects," he gives us a paper on "Exceptions" to the usual custom of nature; such as that lead heated to an extreme heat will not burn the hand plunged into it—that while all other things contract by frost, water expands and becomes lighter when frozen; on which he comments that the miracles of the Bible may be to the usual course of things as the *extra*ordinary laws which rule these "exceptions" are to the ordinary, when these are "viewed by the light of some grand and omnipotent "principle which originates and includes both." To give an instance of the musical flow of the language, we will quote what is said on the "exception" of grass when withering into hay being sweet-scented, while usually vegetables give out their perfume during life. "So the "hayfield, that rolls like sea-waves, is scentless when "we pass it uncut. We hear the measured *sweesh* of "the scythe, death lays each green head low, and odour "rises like mist." We must confess we cannot comprehend what is meant by the following on "Useless "Things":—"The existence of useless things is one of "the grand proofs of another and nobler state of being. "They are outbirths of a nobler world, and have a "destiny and purpose of their own; if they are useless "in our eyes, it is simply because they are of great use "in the eyes of other creatures of God—if not in this "outer world, in the inner one where their spiritual "forms exist, and whence they operate."

The Higher Ministry of Nature; or, the Bearing of Creation on the Truth and Mission of Christianity. Considered in Seven Lectures. By GEORGE S. INGRAM. (London: Elliot Stock.) The argument from Analogy is here carried to strange lengths. Right feeling and good intent are much more manifest than logic. A pleasing flow of words and a series of Scriptural pictures might win acceptance for the argument with an uncritical audience while the lectures were being delivered, but we think not for long after. Thus we are told that since the operations of nature are *secret* in the production of the fruits of the earth, and the operations of the Holy Spirit on the soul of man are also *secret*, "it supplies proof that He who latently uses "the rain and the light to create the fruits, is also He "who, in like manner, employs the truths of "Christianity to renew men's souls after His own "image." Where an analogy cannot be shown, the great features of nature which happen to be mentioned in the Bible are largely used to suggest lessons and sentiments. Thus we read, "Never look on a lofty "mountain or a towering rock, without thinking on that "awful day, and on Him who is the only refuge from "the wrath to come." In like manner, after the several mountains, seas, rivers, trees, &c., spoken of in Scripture have had the lessons they teach pointed out, we are exhorted whenever we look upon like objects to meditate on the sentiments thus suggested. This excessive moralising, we fear, repels from, rather than allures to, devout contemplation of the works and Word of God.

Morning; or Darkness and Light. Evening; or Sorrow and Joy. By the Rev. GEORGE B. SCOTT. (London: E. Marlborough and Co.; Binns and Goodwin; Jackson, Walford, and Hodder; and Houlston and Wright.) This companion for the closet, consisting of "A Little Manual for Devotional Moments" for the "Morning," and "A Little Manual for the Afflicted" for the "Evening," is of the same kind and formed on the same plan as the well-known "Bogatsky's Golden "Treasury." The short homily for the day is here somewhat less didactive, and more hortatory and appealing than in the "Treasury," and instead of there being one for every day in the year, we have the homilies for each day of the month. The verses of Scripture and of hymns accompanying each reading appear to be well selected, and the readings to be suitable for the devotional hour, or for the times when consolation is needed. The volume is well got up, having a superior binding, and gilt edges, and is printed on toned paper.

The Cornish Shipwreck.—The Lamentations of a Twig of Cup-Moss on Dartmoor. A Fable. By PALMER LAW, Ware, Herts. (London: Elliot Stock.) In the first of these the horrid doings of the Cornish wreckers are briefly referred to, and the frequent loss of vessels on that coast. In the second we overhear the complaint of a twig of cup-moss that it is not big and able to do some great thing. Each is *improved* by suitable reflections and warnings.

THE QUARTERLIES.

Of the *British Quarterly* we spoke a fortnight ago, reproducing the Editor's closing words, and ourselves looking back with gratitude on the many services rendered by it through many years to Nonconformity, to Congregationalism, and to Literature. We return to the October number, to point out the variety and worth of its contents. Probably, every Congregationalist reader will turn first of all to the "Notes on the United States "since the War," in which Dr. Vaughan, in his own name, gives an account of the Boston Council, which he and Dr. Raleigh were deputed to attend on behalf of the "Congregational Union of England and Wales." The particulars of that assembly, and the manner of the reception of the English deputation, will probably be known already to our readers: but Dr. Vaughan adds the statement of his own impressions of Northern feeling, of the character of American patriotism, of the objects of the war, and of the present influence of that "vain-boasting mood" which the Boston Convention confessed, in a public document deliberately submitted to its vote, to be "a weakness in American "character." He gives us also, with much freshness and frankness, his notions of American things in general; gravely doing justice to statistics, to social phenomena, and to the expectations of the future of the States; but not suffering himself to be restrained from free and keen criticism of what he saw and experienced. Some of his topics are, the state of parties, the condition of slaves in the South, the repugnance to the negro in the North and South, the provision for the employment and maintenance of the negro in the new circumstances of freedom, and the difficult suffrage question; but from these he also passes wholly away, to discuss the effect of climate on the American physical development and

character; social tendencies, and public morals; literary taste, and religious politics; preaching, and the relations of the churches; not omitting to read to us in England the lesson we Voluntaries should need to learn if the civil power ceased, by the disestablishment of the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, to recognise the differences between religious communities, and to inflict the "deep social wrong" we now suffer. That lesson is contained in the following passage:—

"One would suppose, that where the civil power bears with all the differences of religious communities, the communities themselves would learn to bear with each other. But unfortunately this does not follow. Where State preferences are withdrawn, the most will be made of ecclesiastical preferences. If I cannot be told that I should go to a particular church because it is the State-Church, I shall be pretty sure to be told that I should go there because it is the only true Church. All opinion contrary to the opinion of the partisan is error; all error comes from some bad quality in the man who errs; and what more fitting than that bad names should be given to bad men? The *rationale* of all persecution lies there. Hence the Catholic of New York is found to be as exclusive as the Catholic of Vienna; and many of the Episcopal clergy of that city are as high-minded, in the ecclesiastical sense, as the same class of men in Canterbury. I saw enough when in the United States to enable me to understand how pleasant a thing it might be to a rabid Presbyterian to discharge vitriol at a Congregationalist, and I suppose there are Congregationalists who know how to deal with such amiable polemics after their own manner. We want the American liberty, all of it, and something more. Political persecution is dying a lingering death. The death of social persecution will be more lingering still. . . Our Church and Dissent strife is even worse than this; but this is far worse than it should be in the circumstances."

We earnestly commend to our readers Dr. Vaughan's remarks on the "institutional Independency," and the connection of pastor and people in the American Congregational churches:—we are altogether at one with him as to both what he recommends to English imitation, and what he reprobates as weakness and almost dishonour.—This number of the *British Quarterly* is highly varied: and we necessarily pass by the greater part of its contents. In the way of poetical criticism, we have two articles, one on "Matthew Arnold"—brightly written, with true critical appreciation; and the other on "Mrs. Browning," which we think less happy by far, and notwithstanding its full recognition of the general characteristics of our greatest woman-poet, somewhat wanting in discernment and sympathy. We wholly dissent from the writer's loose talk about the capacities of the sonnet-form of poetical composition. We also think that, if he would read "Casa Guidi Windows" at least a second time, he would find enjoyable and memorable poetry asserting its worth even in spite of inferiority of subject, and obscurity, and painful entanglement. We are surprised to observe that, from a running notice of the poetess's chief works, he omits that very perfect little poem—(and we *know* that two of our greatest living poets agree with us in thinking that it is so), the "Lost Bower," and the as nearly perfect "Lay of the Brown Rosary," while he highly admires that unquestionable piece of *falsetto*, "The Cry of the Children." We think, too, he is incorrect in speaking of "The Drama of Exile" (*not* "The Exiles," as he chooses to name it), as its author's "earliest poem," and "The Seraphim" as later, and "inferior on the whole." The facts are, we believe, that "The Seraphim," was published, with some minor poems, in 1838, and "The Drama of Exile," in the two volumes of 1844. The circumstances of the production of the "Lady Geraldine's Courtship" were fully stated by us, some time ago, on the authority of the late Miss Mitford. We really have not room for the last paragraph but one of this review of Miss Browning; but we cannot forbear pointing it out as a singular specimen of common-place thinking, under a very painful strain, wrought out uncomfortably in an oracular manner and with cloudy verbiage. The review of Mr. Locky's "History of Rationalism," is a model of impartiality and catholic feeling. We think it even *too* considerate towards a writer whose *animus* will be better understood from the cordial and eager commendations of the *Westminster* than from the more judicial criticism of the *British Quarterly* reviewer. We rejoice, however, that such a book has been met thus appreciatively and generously by a representative of orthodoxy; the writer having certainly done enough to put his readers on their guard against a book which, under the guise of a history, aims at disseminating particular opinions which are the author's conclusions from the history he does *not* narrate; and to quicken them to the detection of a spirit antagonistic to all positive religious truth, notwithstanding the seeming homage rendered to the Founder of Christianity, as the purest and most beneficent faith.

Spots on the Sun.—Mr. F. Brodie, writing to the *Times*, says another and larger spot is now visible in the sun's disc. He says:—"The true shape of this great solar crater is tolerably circular; the upper edge of the crater (or of the penumbra) had a mean diameter of about 38,000 miles, and the lower edge (or the umbra) about 15,000 miles. Two long promontories of luminous matter projected from opposite sides of the penumbra across the umbra; one was about 4,200 miles in length, the other about 3,000 miles; in about three hours' time the whole of this latter promontory was separated, and moved away from the penumbra, breaking up into detached portions.

Miscellaneous.

A Singular Cause of Bankruptcy.—On Friday, Mary Ann Snowdon, of Marsh-street, Walthamstow, widow, stated at the Bankruptcy Court that the cause of her inability to meet her engagements was as follows:—"About fifteen months before the date of my petition I was possessed of about 200*l*., which I resolved to expend in charity among the poor of Walthamstow and its neighbourhood. For that purpose I issued tickets for provisions to be supplied to them, and miscalculating the number issued, and also being deceived as to the high price of the articles supplied, I found after expending the said sum in the manner above stated that when the claims for supplying the goods came in I had exceeded the money in hand by about 12*l*." Of the creditors eight were butchers, ten grocers, and seven bakers, all resident in Walthamstow and the neighbourhood. She stated that the 200*l*. was the gift of her father, and she issued the tickets indiscriminately to anyone who seemed to be poor. The Commissioner said the story was an extraordinary one, and directed further inquiries to be made.

Autumnal Early Closing.—Public meetings have been held in most of the trading districts of the metropolis during the last few weeks, in order to promote the adoption of earlier hours of closing in houses of business at the present season. At the West-end, the Borough, Edgware-road, Tottenham-court-road, and Pimlico, as well as at Shoreditch, Commercial-road, and other parts of the East of London, communications from employers in various trades expressive of a desire to co-operate in the object contemplated, were read to the meetings, and the immediate adoption of eight or nine o'clock, instead of nine and ten, was volunteered by grocers, provision dealers, ironmongers, milliners, hatters, bootmakers, and other tradesmen. A very general desire for curtailing the long hours prevailing on Saturday night was also expressed, and it was mentioned by way of encouragement that leading drapery houses at the East-end were closing at six and seven respectively on Saturday. Local committees in connection with the Early Closing Association were re-instituted in each district in order to obtain the necessary concurrence of the public, and thoroughly to canvass the employers in all trades.

The Fenian Conspiracy.—Three more of the Dublin Fenians were committed for trial on Saturday—namely, Maurice J. Magrath, late captain in the United States army; Mortimer Moynihan, clerk in the *Irish People* office, and one of the Phœnixites of 1859; and Joseph Denieffe, merchant tailor. Three others—James Connor, James Ryan, and Daniel Gleeson, all bricklayers—were remanded. On Saturday the prisoners charged with Fenianism in Queenstown—Mr. O'Driscoll, the town councillor, whose "tall talking" it was said alone got him into trouble; Mr. J. Morony, of Limerick; John Murray and Thomas Shannon—were brought up before the magistrates on remand. The three latter were allowed liberty on entering into their own recognisances; and Mr. O'Driscoll on giving bail, himself in 100*l*., and two securities in 50*l*. each—all to come up when called on. Four young men were arrested in Carrick-on-Suir on Friday, charged with illegal marching, and others with inciting the crowd to attempt a rescue. They were remanded to the next Petty Sessions. Further arrests have been made in Clare, Limerick, and other counties.

The Social Science Congress.—The business of the several departments was practically brought to a close on Tuesday. On Monday afternoon the concluding general meeting of the Association was held in the Music-hall, Sheffield; Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., in the chair. A report of the general proceedings of the congress was read by Mr. Hastings, the general secretary, in the course of which it was stated that it had been decided to hold the next meeting of the association at Manchester. Reports of the proceedings of the departments were then read, and with the usual comprehensive votes of thanks, the ninth congress of the Social Science Association was brought to a close. In order to ascertain how much or how little of truth there is in the imputations which have recently been made against the working-classes in Sheffield, Professor Fawcett on Tuesday evening attended a numerous meeting of the members of the file trade. In answer to his questions, they denied emphatically that they countenanced trade outrages, that they offered more than a passive resistance to the introduction of machinery, or that they were favourable to the employment of children of tender years in the workshops. It is pretty certain that whatever evils may exist among the labouring classes of Sheffield, they would soon give way if the example of Professor Fawcett were more generally followed.

The Use of Diseased Meat as Food.—Dr. Crisp, of Chelsea, writes to the *Star*:—"I have on two occasions, not from choice, partaken of a steak and of a part of the heart of oxen that I have dissected, and in which oxen the disease was fully developed. I have, moreover, fed some of the lower animals upon the diseased meat and intestines, cooked and raw, of oxen affected with cattle plague in its worst stage, without producing any injurious results. In addition to this I have met with a great many men who have had cuts and scratches on their hands, and who have been daily inoculated with this poison without taking any harm. Some of them complained of an eruption and of an itching of the skin, but this affection does not in any way disturb the general health. The unfortunate death of a veterinary surgeon at Sudbury, Suffolk, has, I believe, given rise to a great deal of unnecessary alarm. It must not be supposed that I would not recommend in the case of cuts and scratches the use of every precaution to prevent accident by the immediate application of salt or of spirits of turpentine. I hope, moreover, that none will imagine that I recommend the use of this meat for human food, but I believe that unless more stringent measures are taken by the Government in preventing for the next month or six weeks, the entire movement by rail or road (unless under special circumstances) of all living cattle and sheep, and by the establishment of dead meat markets in all our cities and towns, that many, if they eat English beef, will be obliged to partake of it from diseased animals."

Gleanings.

The name of the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell was on Friday struck off the register of voters for Middlesex.

On the 19th inst. there will be a partial eclipse of the sun, commencing at eleven minutes past four and continuing till sunset, at fifty-seven minutes past four, visible in London.—*The Reader.*

The Corporation of Liverpool have closed the public plunge baths in the town, in consequence of the scarcity of the water supply.

The income of the poet Longfellow, who resides at Cambridge, in the suburbs of Boston, is stated at 14,200 dols. for the year 1864 (nearly 3,000*l*.).

The tolls are abolished on the south side of London on the 1st of November. The gates in various places are being put up to auction this week.

Another lady, Miss Coleborne, has passed the preliminary examination in Arts—intending, after the example set by Miss Garrett, to enter the medical profession.

A simple machine has been patented by Mr. Smeaton, of Birkenhead, for cleaning the outsides of windows without rendering it necessary for the person cleaning even to lean outside the window.

There were gathered in the garden of Mr. John Blaker, Sompting, on Friday, September 29, nine punnets of fine Sir Charles Napier strawberries, the flavour quite equal to those gathered in June.—*Surrey Standard.*

As the newspapers have long complained without effect against the heavy charges paid by them for telegraphic news, a scheme is under contemplation in the form of a "News Telegraph Company," with a capital of 100,000*l*. A meeting of those interested is to be held on the 17th inst., at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester.

Scotch Bulls.—Two operatives were conversing the other day about a fine cemetery recently made in one of the most flourishing of our border towns. One of them, with whom the "newfangled graveyard" was evidently no favourite, boldly, but amusingly, expressed his aversion to it in the remark, "I'll rather dee than be buried in sic a place!" With equal disregard of the logic of facts, his companion, who held an exactly opposite opinion of the cemetery, retorted, "Weel, if I'm spared in life an' health, I'll gang naewhere else!"—*Edinburgh Courant.*

An Unexpected Prize.—At an agricultural dinner, held in Lincolnshire a few days since, a Mr. W. North, whilst proposing "The Town and Trade of Boston," begged permission of the chairman to exercise a privilege conceded to him by the stewards—that of awarding a judge's prize, which the official judges had overlooked. (Laughter.) It would be fresh in the recollection of many present (said Mr. North) that at the last annual meeting he had the distinguished honour to receive a white hat—(roars of laughter)—as a prize for the worst stacking and the most slovenly stackyard. He had carefully preserved the prize—(laughter)—and having made an inspection of a great many farmsteads, he had met with one that he considered fairly entitled its owner to be the holder of the hat for the ensuing twelve months, and having brought the hat with him to the meeting, he had very great pleasure in awarding it to the gentleman he had just alluded to, and that was the vice-chairman, Mr. W. Welsh. (Roars of laughter.) Mr. North said the hat had never fitted him—(laughter)—and therefore he could very cheerfully part from it. He then, amid the convulsive laughter of the company, handed the hat and box over to Mr. Welsh, and resumed his seat.

Mr. Carlyle on Natural History.—We read in the *Edinburgh Courant*:—"Our townsman, Mr. Adam White, for many years in the Natural History department of the British Museum, proposes to introduce the teaching of natural history into boarding-schools and private families. On his project, and on the general introduction of that delightful science into the curriculum of ordinary education, Mr. White has been favoured by Mr. Thomas Carlyle with a characteristic letter, from which the following is an extract:—'For many years it has been one of my constant regrets that no schoolmaster of mine had a knowledge of Natural History, so far, at least, as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged and wingless neighbours that are continually meeting me, with a salutation which I cannot answer, as things are! Why didn't somebody teach me the constellations, too, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always over head, and which I don't half know to this day? I love to prophesy that there will come a time, when not in Edinburgh only, but in all Scottish and European towns and villages, the schoolmaster will be strictly required to possess these two capabilities (neither Greek nor Latin more strict!), and that no ingenious little denizen of this universe be thenceforward de-

barred from his right of liberty in those two departments, and doomed to look on them as if across grated fences all his life! For the rest I cannot doubt but, one way or other, you will by-and-by make your valuable indubitable gift available in Edinburgh, either to the young or to the older, on such conditions as there are, and I much recommend a zealous and judicious persistence till you do succeed.—Believe me, yours very sincerely, T. CARLYLE.'"

IMPORTANT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—A discovery has just been made in one of the many caves which occur on the coast of Fife, near Wemyss, which will be of interest to many of our readers. It is known that many of these caves were used in the early ages of Christianity in this country as retreats of anchorites, and as places of worship. A cave at Caiplie, near Anstruther, is believed to have sheltered St. Adrian, and its walls are sculptured with many crosses of simple outline, the devotional expression of its early occupants; while cuttings in the rock seem to point out the site of the altar and other ecclesiastical arrangements. The cave of St. Rule at St. Andrews is of this description. A few days ago, a party from Edinburgh —consisting of Professor Simpson, Mr. Joseph Robertson, Professor Duns, and Dr. Paterson, of Leith—while rambling in the neighbourhood of Wemyss were led to inspect some of the caves in that quarter. In one of them they found a kitchen-midden, containing the bones of many animals, which had been split for the sake of extracting the marrow, and some of which were artificially pointed. On entering the next cave, they were startled on finding one of its walls sculptured with the forms of several "elephants," "spectacles," birds, fish, and other animals and objects, which are now familiar from their frequent occurrence in Mr. Stuart's work, "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," while some crosses, of early type, are cut in various parts of the cave. Some of the other caves bear abundant marks of recent carvings, the walls being absolutely covered with the names of recent visitors cut out on the rock. To avoid the risk of injury to the unique sculptures now discovered, the cave will henceforth be secured from indiscriminate admission. Since the discovery of these figures, they have been inspected by Mr. Stuart, who means to give accurate drawings of the whole of them in the second volume of "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," now almost completed.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BOURNE.—October 3, at 3, Octagon-street, the wife of Mr. F. W. Bourne, Bible Christian minister, of a daughter.

SPEAIGHT.—October 9, at 2, Albion-place, Thornhill-road, Islington, the wife of Mr. C. W. Speaight, of a daughter.

TANNER.—October 9, at 4, Harcourt-terrace, Salisbury, the wife of Mr. T. H. Tanner, of a son.

WINTER.—October 16, the wife of Mr. Frederick Winter, Stratford-on-Avon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHARP — BOARDMAN. — July 31, at St. John's Cathedral, Victoria, Hong-Kong, by the Rev. William Wilson, Acting Colonial Chaplain, Edmund Sharp, solicitor, youngest son of James Chaldecott Sharp, of Southampton, solicitor, to Lucilla Stanley Boardman, fifth daughter of the late William Lincoine, of Balesworth, Suffolk.

ROWLAND—SANDERS.—September 25, at Howe Chapel, Torrington, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. John Rowland, of Buckland Filleigh, yeoman, to Miss Grace Sanders, of the same place.

KIDNER—BESSELL.—September 30, at Castle-green Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. Patrick Thomson, M.A., Mr. Robert Kidner, late of Weston super-Mare, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Bessell, of Marlborough, Wilts.

SADLER—LYE.—October 2, at the Independent chapel, London-road, Chelmsford, Mr. James Sadler, High-street, Chelmsford, to Emily, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Lye, of St. Pancras-road, London.

HOWELL—MARTIN.—WALLDEN—MARTIN.—October 4, at Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. Thomas Sissons, Mr. James Howell, of London, to Annie Ruth, eldest daughter; also, at the same time and place, Mr. J. Maclean Walden, of London, to Laura, second daughter of Mr. Henry Martin, of Southampton.

WILSON—PORTWAY.—October 4, at East Parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., John Frederick Wilson, Esq., of Middlesborough, second son of John Jowitt Wilson, Esq., of Kendal, to Charlotte, only daughter of George Portway, Esq., Springfield Mount, Leeds. No cards.

COLE—WALLIS.—October 4, at New Park-street, Southwark, by the Rev. T. Jones, Blackheath, Mr. John William Cole, of Lee-green, to Jane, granddaughter of the Rev. Joseph Wallis, of Bexley-heath.

LEEK—HANMER.—October 5, at Stanhope-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. Rees Evans, the Rev. Gomer Lock, Baptist minister, of Port Dinorwic, North Wales, to Mary, only daughter of Richard Hanmer, of Liverpool.

SLADE—MAHOOD.—October 5, at the Crescent Chapel, Everton, by the Rev. J. Kelly, Mr. Robert B. Slade, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Mahood.

JOHNSON—HOSE.—October 10, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, David, youngest son of Mr. J. Evans Johnson, to Hannah Matilda, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Hose, Walworth. No cards.

GOODRICH—BARR.—October 10, at Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury, by the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, D.D., the Rev. Albert Goodrich, of Braintree, to Emma Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. John Barr, of 2, Crescent Villas, Islington. No cards.

MATTHEWS—WORSLEY.—October 11, at Clapton Chapel, by the Rev. George Burgess, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. William Marshall, Rowland, second son of Marmaduke Matthews, Esq., Cambridge Lodge, Hackney, to Emily Maria, second daughter of Charles Worley, Esq., King Edward's-road, Hackney. No cards.

TOMS—LUSCOMBE.—October 11, at Kensington Chapel, by the Rev. John Stoughton, the Rev. H. Storer Toms, of Chase-side Congregational Chapel, Enfield, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Luscombe, Esq., of Kensington. No cards.

BROWN—BIGG.—October 12, at Trinity Chapel, Brixton, by the Rev. Samuel Eldridge, the Rev. Archibald Geikie Brown, of Bromley, Kent, eldest son of J. W. Brown, Esq., of Brathay Lodge, Clapham-park, to Ann, second daughter of James Bigg, Esq., of Tulse-hill, Surrey. No cards.

RECKITT—SAUNDERS.—October 12, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Darlington, J. Reckitt, Esq. of Brough, near Hull, to Kathleen, daughter of R. Saunders, Esq., of Darlington, late of Lilling, near York.

DAY—ILLINGWORTH.—October 13, at the Baptist chapel, Bramley, by the Rev. J. Haslam, Mr. Joseph Day, tailor, of Bustal, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Illingworth, colliery viewer, Gildersome.

DEATHS.

STEWART.—August 10, aged fifty-one, at Earls-colne, Essex, Mr. John Stewart, formerly of Edinburgh, and late of Croydon.

THOMAS.—September 29, at Lammas-street, Carmarthen, William George Thomas, Esq., in the seventy-fifth year of his age, for many years alderman of the borough, and one of the senior deacons of the old Independent church in that town.

LUNELL.—October 3, at Weston-super-Mare, aged seventy-eight, Mary Alice, eldest daughter of the late William Peter Lunell, Esq., of Bristol.

DEED.—October 4, at 15, Hilldrop-crescent, Camden-road, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mark Hornsey Deed, Esq., in the forty-fifth year of her age.

GOODALL.—October 5, at 15, Camden-street, Camden-town, Jane Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. Goodall.

ROYCE.—October 9, after a long and painful affliction, Mary Eliza, second daughter of Mr. George Royce, Marlborough.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The rate of discount is unaltered at 7 per cent.

Consols to-day closed at 88¾, ⅞ for money, and 89⅛ for the account.

Foreign stocks have been buoyant, but declined towards the close of the day.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 11.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,606,340	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	11,956,340
	£26,606,340		£26,606,340

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,811,242
Rest	3,134,060	Other Securities	24,086,476
Public Deposits	7,228,737	Notes	4,294,145
Other Deposits	13,506,498	Gold & Silver Coin	780,006
Seven Day and other Bills	549,574		
	£38,971,869		£38,971,869

Oct. 12, 1865. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the most gentle yet most effective aperients, and therefore better calculated for a family medicine than any other drug. They always set the stomach right, rouse the liver, stimulate the kidneys, and thoroughly cleanse the whole system. Holloway's Pills are most useful in chronic weakness of the stomach, induced by luxurious living, sedentary habits, or other causes. They have restored the emaciated to health after every other means had failed. While they are purifying they are strengthening, while regulating they are increasing nervous and muscular power. These pills do not excite any violent action in the body; hence they are specially suited to the young and feeble, whose constitutions may be irretrievably injured by more powerful medicines.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, Oct. 16.

There was a moderate supply of English wheat to this morning's market, which was taken off at the full rates of this day se'nnight. For foreign there was only a limited demand, but extreme prices were realised in the sales effected. No alteration in the value of barley, beans, or peas, which are each very firm. The arrival of oats is not so large as it has been for the last week or two, and the market is now relieved from anything like the pressure of quantity. This has caused a firmer feeling to prevail, and the trade have been buyers at an advance of 6d. per qr. from the rates of this day week on all descriptions.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.		Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—			PEAS—		
Essex and Kent, red, old	42	48	Grey	34	36
Ditto new	35	43	Maple	36	39
White, old	47	54	White	39	40
,, new	38	46	Boilers	36	38
Foreign red	42	47	Foreign, white	36	38
,, white	47	57	RYE	30	32
BARLEY—			OATS—		
English malting	—	—	English feed	19	23
Chevalier	—	—	,, potatoe	24	28
Distilling	28	32	Scotch feed	21	25
Foreign	20	27	,, potatoe	24	28
MALT—			Irish black	18	23
Pale	55	62	,, white	19	24
Chevalier	62	64	Foreign feed	20	24
Brown	48	52	FLOUR—		
BEANS—			Town made	40	43
Ticks	38	42	Country Marks	31	38
Harrow	42	43	Norfolk & Suffolk	27	31
Small	43	45			
Egyptian	36	37			

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 16.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 21,090 head. In the corresponding week in 1864 we received 17,089; in 1863, 14,181; in 1862, 8,909; in 1861, 9,501; in 1860, 12,558; and in 1859, 8,395 head. We were again heavily supplied with foreign beasts. Amongst them were about 500 from France, in good condition. The stock from Tonning was inferior. The arrivals of sheep from Germany were again very large. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up today were very moderate, the time of year considered, both as to number and quality. The arrivals from Ireland and Scotland were on a limited scale. Good and prime breeds commanded a steady inquiry, and, in some instances, prices were slightly on the advance; otherwise the beef trade was inactive, at last Monday's currency. The top figure for beef was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 1,250 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England 500 various breeds; from Scotland 10 Scots and crosses, and from Ireland 80 oxen, cows and heifers. The supply of English sheep was very limited, but most breeds came to hand in improved condition. The mutton trade was firm, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Prime Downs and half-breds produced 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lbs.; good foreign sheep were rather dearer. We were scantily supplied with calves, which moved off freely, at full currencies, viz., from 4s. 6d. to 5s 6d. per 8lbs. The sale for both English and foreign pigs was far from active, nevertheless last week's prices were supported. The best pigs were worth 5s. 10d. per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	2	to 3	8		Prime Southdown	6	4	to 6	8	
Second quality	3	10	4	6		Lambs					
Prime large oxen	4	8	5	0		Lge. coarse calves	4	6	5	2	
Prime Scots, &c.	5	2	5	4		Prime small	5	4	5	6	
Coarse inf. sheep	4	4	4	10		Large hogs	4	4	5	4	
Second quality	5	0	5	6		Neat sm. porkers	5	6	5	10	
Pr. coarse woolled	5	8	6	2							

Suckling calves, 22s. to 25s.; and quartet-old store pigs, 27s. to 32s. each.

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 7.

Both vegetables and fruit are still supplied in abundance. English pears are chiefly confined to samples of Marie Louise, Gansel's, Bergamot, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and Brown Beurré. The supply of pineapples has considerably improved. Kent filberts sell freely at from 80s. to 110s. per 100 lbs. Of good potatoes there is no scarcity. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, heaths, carnations, picotees, asters, mignonette, and roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 6,449 firkins butter, and 2,522 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 16,919 casks of butter and 1,770 bales bacon. In Irish butter not much done, an advance on previous rates being generally required; owing to the supplies of foreign being good, and prices moderate, the dealers supplied their wants with the latter. Holders of Irish are very firm, influenced by the high rates paying in Ireland. No change in bacon, supply barely equal to the demand

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Oct. 16.—Our market continues very active for all good and average qualities. First class coloury hops are much sought after, and the stock is daily decreasing; inferior grades attract but little attention at present, and are difficult to move. At Weyhill considerable quantitities of Farnham and county were pitched, and nearly all found buyers at prices which fully supported our Borough quotations; a fair business was done in Kent and Sussex, but not so much as usual, the attention of purchasers being directed chiefly to hops of their own district. Mid and East Kents, 115s., 147s., 190s.; Farnhams and Country, 115s., 126s., 160s.; Weald of Kents, 100s., 115s., 130s.; Sussex, 95s., 105s., 112s.; Yearlings, 95s., 120s., 140s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 16.—The supplies of potatoes on sale are tolerably large. On the whole the trade is steady, at our quotations. The import into London last week was about 300 tons, chiefly from French ports. Kent and Essex Regents, 60s. to 90s. per ton; Yorkshire ditto, 60s. to 80s.; Flukes, 70s. to 100s.; Rocks, 40s. to 60s.; Scotch Regents, 50s. to 70s.

SEED, Monday, Oct. 16.—The trade for seeds continues quiet. The quotations of new French seed come rather higher, and the quotations from America coming higher than it was anticipated, French offers met more attention. Trefoil and white Cloverseed remain without change. Winter Tares, with better sale, obtain full rates.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Oct. 14.—The flax market is firm, at full currencies. Hemp is firm, and the late advance in prices is well supported. Jute moves off steadily at full quotations. Coir goods command former prices.

OIL, Monday, Oct. 16.—Linseed oil is quiet at 37s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. For rape the market is firm, at 49s. for foreign refined. Other oils fully support late prices. Turpentine is steady, at 45s. for French spirits. American refined petroleum, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per gallon.

WOOL, Monday, Oct. 16.—No quotable change has taken place in the value of any kind of wool. The business done, however, owing to the high price of money, is very moderate. Scarcely any wool has been disposed of for use on the continent.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 16.—The tallow trade is steady to-day, at full prices. New P.Y.C. is quoted at 48s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, 48s. 6d. for October to December, and 50s. for January to March delivery. Rough fat 2s. 8d. per 8lbs. Town Tallow 47s. 6d. net cash.

COALS, Monday, Oct. 16.—Market firm at the rates of last day. Hettons, 23s.; Hartlepool, 22s. 9d.; Haswell, 23s.; East Hartlepool, 22s. 9d.; Braddyll's, 22s. 6d.; Turnstall, 21s. 6d.; Eden Main, 21s. 9d.; Hetton Lyons, 22s. 6d.; South Hartlepool, 21s. 9d.; Hartleys, 21s. 3d.; Cassop, 22s. 6d.; Russell's 22s.; Norton Anthracite 24s.; Carradon, 22s. 9d.—Fresh ships, 58; at sea, 35.

Advertisements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Professor Pepper on Polarised Light—New Serio Comic Ghost Story (J. H. Pepper and Henry Dircks, joint inventors) entitled, "The Poor Author Tested"—New Scene, with the wonderful illusion called "Proteus"—Musical Entertainment by Frederick Chatterton, Esq.—Lectures by Dr. Donovan and J. L. King, Esq.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from twelve to five and seven to ten.

PEACHEY'S
PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.
CARRIAGE FREE.
Arrangements for Three Years' Purchase and Hire allowed, or for any Period, on Convenient Terms.
PEACHEY'S
CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY
AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,
73, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, E.C.
An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED, New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.
HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.
, New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN-MAKER to the QUEEN, begs to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the Public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions which, for EXCELLENCE of TEMPER, QUALITY of MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS in PRICE, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers and Booksellers. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; at 91, John-street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

Now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, with eight illustrations, fscp. 8vo, price 5s.

THE PILLAR of FIRE; or, Israel in Bondage. By the Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE PRINCE of the HOUSE of DAVID; or, Three Years in the Holy City. Eight Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Virtue, Brothers and Co., Amen Corner, London.

BAGSTER'S CHURCH SERVICES. Convenient in form and durably bound.

At all the principal Booksellers'; and at 15, Paternoster-row, London.

Published by John Clements, Little Pulteney-street, price 7d., in cloth 1s. 1d., a New Work on the Teeth, entitled,

PURE DENTISTRY, and WHAT it DOES FOR US. By A. ESKELL, Surgeon-Dentist, 8, Grosvenor-street, W.

"Is designed to show the connection between sound teeth and a sound body. This the author does very successfully, and his book deserves the attentive reading of the public."—The Standard, Aug. 25, 1865.

Sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and may be had of all Booksellers.

Just published, a work on

NERVOUSNESS, CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Constipation, Dropsy, Dysentery, Weakness, and Lassitude.

Sent post free for two stamps. Address, J. W., Esq., Wilford House, Burton-crescent, London, W. C.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C

Just published, price 1s.

AN ALBUM PORTRAIT (With Autograph), of

EDWARD MIALL, ESQ.

Copies forwarded by post on receipt of thirteen stamps; also of Rev. Christopher Nevile, J. C. Williams, Esq., Miss F. P. Cobbe, H. E. Gurney, Esq., Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., and J. W. Bazalgette, Esq., C.E.

Photographic Studio (Mr. Crellin), 162, Regent-street, London, W.

SIX CARTES de VISITE, 1s. 8d.; Twelve, 2s. 8d.; Twenty-four, 5s. CITY COMPANY, 18, Queen-street, Cheapside, London. Send Carte with stamps. Perfect copies, with original, returned free. Country agents wanted.—W. HENDERSON, Manager.

THE MAGIC DONKEYS.—Roars of Laughter. These wonderful animals go through their extraordinary evolutions daily, at 252, Strand, from Ten till Six. The pair sent post free for fourteen stamps. Punch and the Clown on their Magic Horses, very funny, post free for fourteen stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 252, Strand.

CHANG, the MAGIC GIANT.—A New Sensation.—This marvellous figure, which created such an extraordinary sensation at the Court of the Emperor of China, performs daily at 252, Strand, from Ten till Six. Sent post free, with full instructions, for fourteen stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 252, Strand.

THE GALANTY SHOWMAN.—How to MAKE a GALANTY SHOW, and Act the Enraged Cobbler, the Broken Bridge, Billy Button, Mother Goose, and Punch and Judy, with dialogues complete; 150 Engravings, post free for twelve stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 252, Strand.

CANDLES.—THE NEW CANDLE.—Self-fitting. No Holder, Paper, or Scraping required.

PATENTED

FIELD'S Improved Patent Hard, Snuffless Chamber Candle is SELF-FITTING, Clean, Safe, and Economical, burning to the End. Sold Everywhere by Grocers and Oilmen; Wholesale and for Export, at the Works,

J. C. & J. FIELD'S, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.

ALSO,

Field's celebrated United Service Soap Tablets, and Patent Paraffine Candles, as supplied to

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN AND WITHOUT SPRINGS.

OSTEO EIDON FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

Equal to Nature.

A Single Tooth, from Five Shillings.

Complete Sets—Four, Seven, Ten, and Fifteen Guineas.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

LONDON:

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.

CITY ESTABLISHMENT:

64 (late 36), LUDGATE-HILL.

(Four Doors from the Railway Bridge.)

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. GABRIEL guarantee every case they undertake.

Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth," gratis.

NEW WORK ON POPERY.

In post 8vo, cloth, price 6s.,

POPERY: ANCIENT and MODERN. Its Spirit, Principles, Character, Objects, Prospects, Checks, and Extirpation; with Warnings and Counsels to the People of England. By the Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D.

"We know of nothing clearer, more condensed, freer from mere declamation, better sustained by facts in evidence on the subject, than this book, and we hope that it will be circulated alike among peers and peasants."—Watchman.

"We know of no other work on the subject which can for a moment be put into competition with this of Dr. Campbell's. It ought to find a place in every Protestant library."—Methodist Recorder.

"Dr. Campbell has performed a great public service by the timely issue of this important volume. It is a book of astounding facts and powerful arguments; just the sort that were needed to expose the abominations of Popery, refute its impious dogmas, and arouse the British nation to a just conception of its frauds and enormities. We shall be glad to know that the volume circulates by tens of thousands through the country."—Methodist New Connexion Magazine.

"Here are thirty-five terrible chapters. Dr. Campbell has sworn 'No peace with Rome!' and through a long and vigorous life he has kept his oath. We need not say that this goodly octavo is full of most masculine writing. There is no child's play—no mincing the matter here. As a commentary on Popery the book stands alone."—Rainbow.

"If anyone will read the new and noble work of Dr. Campbell, entitled, 'Popery: Ancient and Modern,' they will see an admirable sample of a totally different way of treating this momentous subject. A more luminous or masterly treatise on the subject we have never read. We earnestly commend this excellent volume to the attention of all our readers."—The Bulwark.

"A thunderclap for Rome. Martin Luther lives anew in these pages, which are worthy of the veteran author's best days."—The Sword and the Trowel.

"A book full of facts, which can neither be controverted nor explained away. A storehouse of crushing proofs that Popery is the enemy of God and man."—Christian World.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Second Thousand. This day is published, in crown 8vo, cloth lettered, price 6s.,

CHURCH QUESTIONS: Historical and Moral Reviews. With a Critique on Bishop Colenso's "Pentateuch." By the Rev. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D., Manchester.

"A noble work, full of pith and power."—Christian World.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Second Edition, just published, post 8vo, cloth lettered, 5s.,

SELF-MADE MEN. By the Rev. W. ANDERSON.

"He that chiefly owes himself unto himself is the substantial man."—Sir Thomas Browne.

"This extraordinary book has just reached us as we are closing our sheet. To every young man in England we would say, 'Haste, and procure it, and then con it by incessant perusal till you have caught its spirit, and you will be a gainer as long as you live.'"—Christian Witness.

"We should like to know that every young man in the land had the work in his possession; it would greatly aid hi studies and stimulate his exertions. It is a valuable and useful volume."—Wesleyan Times.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Third Edition, in 18mo, price 4d.,

A MANUAL EXPLANATORY of CONGREGATIONAL PRINCIPLES. By the Rev. GEORGE PAYNE, LL.D.

"We wish this were the thirtieth, rather than the third, edition of a book which ought to be familiar to all the younger members of our congregations."—Evangelical Magazine.

*** For congregational use, and purchasers of not less than fifty copies for gratuitous distribution, can be supplied half-price, on application to the publisher.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Recently published, in post 8vo, cloth elegant, price 4s.,

THE SHEPHERD of GROVE HALL. A Story of 1662.

"The gifted writer has made a noble contribution to the churches of the British Isles. The book is pre-eminently and equally a book for times present and times to come."—British Standard.

"This book contains fifteen chapters, all of which are crowded with ecclesiastical facts and circumstances which are exciting profound and universal interest. The hero of the story was one of the two thousand clergymen who, in the ever-memorable year of 1662, were ejected by the Act of Uniformity. To save himself from starvation, he adopted the lowly employment of a shepherd, and his incognito was discovered in a singular manner. Most instructively and fascinatingly is the story worked out; and we are glad to find it dedicated to Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., than whom no Christian more fully values the principle or liberty of conscience in serving his God."—Patriot.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

In Two Volumes, 8vo, cloth lettered, 21s.,

LECTURES on CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY. By the late Rev. GEORGE PAYNE, LL.D., Professor of Divinity in the Western College. With a Memoir and Reminiscences by Rev. RALPH WARDLAW, D.D.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Fifth Edition, 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.,

ELEMENTS of MENTAL and MORAL SCIENCE. By the Rev. GEORGE PAYNE, LL.D.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Sixteenth Thousand, 8vo, sewed, 2s.,

ANTI-BACCHUS: an Essay on the Crimes, Diseases, and other Evils connected with the Use of Intoxicating Drinks. By the Rev. B. PARSONS.

"We conjure our readers to give this volume an attentive, candid perusal, from a decided conviction that, in proportion as its circulation is promoted, and its contents are impartially read, will be stayed one of the most dreadful evils that ever afflicted the human race."—Methodist New Connexion Magazine.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Post 8vo, cloth, with many Engravings, 8s. 6d.,

JAMAICA: its Past and Present State. By the Rev. JAMES M. PHILLIPPO, Twenty Years a Missionary in that Island. Third Thousand.

"A volume of enchanting interest, which equals those of Williams and Moffat, presenting a most instructive and entertaining view of the state of society in Jamaica, and written in a spirit which inspires implicit confidence in the narrator."—Patriot.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Price 6d., cloth gilt, 1s.,

REST in CHRIST for the WEARY. By a CLERGYMAN.

"A priceless gem. Many an aching heart will be healed by the counsel and sympathy contained in this excellent manual."—British Mothers' Journal.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 1s. (pp. 64),

PUSEYISM

The SCHOOL of the INFIDELS, or "BROAD CHURCH" the OFFSPRING of "HIGH CHURCH"; with a Few Words to the Evangelicals

By a LAYMAN of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Lately published, crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 5s.,

AN EDITOR OFF THE LINE; or, WAYSIDE MUSINGS AND REMINISCENCES. By EDWARD MIALL.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.,

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

"A noble work, which deserves a place in the house of every ten-pounder in the kingdom."—*Christian Spectator.*

Also, Third and cheaper Edition, 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.,

THE BASES OF BELIEF: AN EXAMINATION OF DIVINE REVELATION BY THE LIGHT OF RECOGNISED FACTS AND PRINCIPLES.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, price 9d.

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM: ITS HISTORY, CHARACTER, AND EFFECTS. By A SCOTTISH VOLUNTARY.

"This is a large-sized pamphlet, written with great care, and containing an historical account of what is usually called Regium Donum; but which is neither more nor less than a Parliamentary Grant voted annually to Irish Presbyterians for the support of their ministers. . . . . We know not who the writer is, we think there is internal evidence that he is a Presbyterian. He has, however, written in anything but an acrimonious spirit. With the subject he is thoroughly familiar, never advances a step without being able to fortify his position. We would commend this pamphlet to all classes, and are not without hope of its exercising a salutary influence upon the Presbyterian community in Ireland."—*Irish Congregational Magazine.*

"It is truly refreshing, in these days of general defection from the standard of voluntaryism, to read such a clear, vigorous, trenchant, and, withal unimpassioned, exposure of the evils of endowments as we have in this pamphlet on the Irish Regium Donum."—*Ardrossan Herald.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Lately published, price 1s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 8d.,

THE IRISH CHURCH: A HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REVIEW. By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

"His pamphlet abounds in facts which cannot be too widely known."—*Daily News.*

"This pamphlet should be in the hands of every member of Parliament and public man."—*Patriot.*

"It is an impartial and masterly survey of the whole subject, historical and statistical, and should be in the hands of every Reformer."—*Manchester Examiner.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

PARTS I. to X. now ready, to be completed in twelve 1s. parts.

PARABLE, or DIVINE POESY. Illustrations in Theology and Morals, selected from the Great Divines, and Systematically and Chronologically arranged. By R. A. BERTRAM.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Fscp. 8vo, extra cloth gilt, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

LOVE: A Selection from the best Poets. By THOMAS SHORTER, Editor of "A Book of English Poetry," &c.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Paper cover, 1d.; cloth, 3d.; on superior paper, cloth, gilt edges, 4d.

THE MONTHLY SERVICE of ANTHEMS and Chants. Arranged and pointed for Public Worship,

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Extra cloth, price 1s.

UNCLE SAM'S VISIT. A Story for Children.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Just published, cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

A HANDBOOK for the MAN of BUSINESS, applicable to all Departments of Commercial Engagements. Containing sundry useful lists and tables, including Latin and French Words used in Commerce, terms in Courts of Law, foreign money in English values, tariff of Custom Duties, &c.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Extra cloth, price 1s. 6d.,

THE LITTLE THINGS of NATURE. Considered especially in Relation to the Divine Benevolence. By L. H. GRINDON, Author of "Life, its Nature," &c.

"Mr. Grindon is a most loveable and beautiful writer, and produces nothing to the world but what is sweet and noble."—Illustrated Times.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

NEW WORK BY THE REV. J. PARKER, D.D.

Now ready, cloth, price 2s.,

WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at CAVENDISH CHAPEL. Containing Hints on the Meaning of a Number of Scriptural Passages. It will be useful to Teachers, Students, and Ministers of the Gospel. It contains numerous Outlines, Suggestions, and Applications of Divine Truth to Human Affairs.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Just published. Price 1s., post free, or gilt-edged, 1s. 6d.

A FEW WORDS upon the TREATMENT of Scurvy, Abscesses, Fistulæ, Ulcerations, Varicose Veins, Carbuncles, Glandular Swellings, Scrofula, Sciatica, Rheumatism, White Swellings, &c., as treated without the Application of Arsenic, Mercury, or any Poison, Vegetable or Mineral, Cauterization, or the Knife, by FERDINAND DUPRE, M.D.

London: J. Thickbroom, 1, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

DR. OGILVIE'S ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

Just published, imperial 16mo, 826 pp. cloth, 10s. 6d.; half morocco, 13s.

The STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, ETYMOLOGICAL, PRONOUNCING, and EXPLANATORY. Prepared specially for the Use of Colleges and Advanced Schools. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. With about 300 Engravings on Wood.

"A very valuable work, and one which, though chiefly intended for the young student, will not seldom aid the mature scholar."—Educational Times.

"This excellent work supplies a want which has long been felt by teachers and pupils in our Colleges and Advanced Schools."—Press.

"A very compact and complete Dictionary for the use of Students and the Upper Forms of our Public Schools."—Churchman.

"Altogether this is, we think, a very commendable work. . . . . He who relies on it will hardly ever find himself mistaken."—Daily News.

Large 8vo, cloth, 25s.,

The COMPREHENSIVE ENGLISH DICTIONARY, EXPLANATORY, PRONOUNCING, and ETYMOLOGICAL. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. The Pronunciation adapted to the best Modern Usage, by RICHARD CULL, F.S.A. Above Eight Hundred Engravings on Wood.

"We do not hesitate to recommend this Dictionary as, next to the more costly and cumbrous 'Imperial,' the very best that has yet been compiled."—*London Review.*

"This is unquestionably the best Dictionary of the English language, of its size and scope, that has yet appeared.—*Nonconformist.*

Two large vols, imperial 8vo, cloth £4,

The IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, and SCIENTIFIC. Adapted to the present state of Literature, Science, and Art; and containing an Extensive Collection of Words, Terms, and Phrases not included in previous English Dictionaries. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. Illustrated by above 2,500 Engravings on Wood.

"Dr. Ogilvie has not only produced the best English Dictionary that exists, but so far as the actual state of knowledge permitted, has made some approach towards perfection."—*British Quarterly Review.*

London: Blackie and Son, 44, Paternoster-row.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BOOKS FOR ALL READERS.

[See MUDIE'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR for OCTOBER.

Postage free on application.

BOOKS FOR ALL PURCHASERS.

See MUDIE'S LIST of SECOND-HAND BOOKS for OCTOBER.

Postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, LIMITED,
NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

CITY OFFICE: 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

"The English post par excellence."—Churchman.

This day, Three Vols., 15s.,

COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS.
(New Aldine Edition.)

Edited, with Memoir, and additional Copyright Pieces, by JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A.

"No edition of Cowper equal to this has yet been issued from the press."—Athenæum.

"Cowper's writings are certain to create higher admiration and to exert a wider influence, than all their past and present popularity represents; and there is no edition of them which can be compared with this as combining literary perfectness, elegance, and moderate cost."—Nonconformist.

"The memoir by Mr. Bruce is entirely rewritten, and includes several original letters not previously published; it occupies nearly 200 pages, and gives a brief, graphic, and vigorous sketch of Cowper's singular career. The editor, the printers, and the publishers have combined to produce a very beautiful edition."—Birmingham Journal.

"As an editor, Mr. Bruce has exhibited most praiseworthy care in the collation of his text; and the notes illustrative of the passing allusions, which now call for explanation, are terse, clear, and intelligent."—Notes and Queries.

"The special merit of this edition is the admirable biography which Mr. Bruce has given, and the excellent use he has made of fresh materials."—Reader.

"This edition of Mr. Bruce is in every way the most beautiful existing."—Eclectic Review.

"The memoir is very agreeably writren."—Gentleman's Magazine.

"So far as editorial diligence can go, or the art typographical, these volumes leave nothing to be desired; t he publishers have presented the lovers of English poetry with an edition of Cowper which it will be hardly possible to surpass."—Churchman.

Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet-street.

CHOICE BOOKS for PRESENTATION.

In crown 8vo, 7s. 6d., cloth, bevelled gilt edges.

1.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL'S WHISPER; or, Words of Counsel and Words of Comfort, taken from Holy Scripture, and arranged for Every-Day Use. Printed on toned paper, with ornamental borders, designed by Albert H. Warren, engraved by W. L. Thomas; and accompanied by Six Pictorial Illustrations from the great Masters.

2.

WATCHWORDS for the CHRISTIAN YEAR. Drawn from Holy Scripture. Printed on toned paper, with ornamental borders, designed by Albert H. Warren, engraved by W. L. Thomas, and Six Illustrations representing the Evangelists, St. Paul, &c., after Overbeck, Guido, and Thorwaldsen.

These beautifully-ornamented and illustrated Text-Books are altogether unique in design. Their character as embodying brief and striking passages of Scripture in a form adapted to daily use, makes them acceptable to all sections of the Christian community, whilst their style peculiarly fits them for purposes of presentation.

London: Frederick Warne and Co., Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S NEW WORK.

On Nov. 10th, with large Map by Arrowsmith, and numerous Illustrations, 8vo,

A NARRATIVE OF AN EXPEDITION TO THE ZAMBEZI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

AND OF THE DISCOVERY OF LAKES SHIRWA AND NYASSA, DURING THE YEARS 1858-64.

By DAVID and CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

"It has been my object in this work to give as clear an account as I was able of tracts of country previously unexplored, with their river systems, natural productions, and capabilities; and to bring before my countrymen and all others interested in the cause of humanity the misery entailed by the slave-trade in its inland phases; a subject on which I and my companions are the first who have had any opportunities of forming a judgment. . . . I would hope that, whatever my descriptions want in clearness, or literary skill, may in a measure be compensated by the novelty of the scenes described, and the additional information afforded on that curse of Africa, and that shame, even now, in the 19th century, of an European nation—the slave-trade."—Preface.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

DR. WM. SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY.

On Nov. 10th, with Illustrations, One Volume (1050 pp.), Medium 8vo, 21s.

THE CONCISE DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES AND STUDENTS, CONDENSED FROM THE LARGER DICTIONARY.

Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D.

"A Dictionary of the Bible, in some form or another, is indispensable for every family. The Divine, the Scholar, and all who desire to investigate, must still have recourse to the Larger Dictionary; but to students in the Universities and in the Upper Forms at Schools, to private families, and in general to that numerous class of persons who must be contented with RESULTS, this CONCISE DICTIONARY will supply all the necessary information for the elucidation and explanation of the Bible. It is the main object of the Editor to place within the reach of every Christian household, a popular abstract of the labours of the eminent scholars and divines who contributed to the original Work, which has received the approval of those most competent to express an opinion upon the subject."—Editor's Preface.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NEW VOLUME OF THE STUDENT'S MANUALS.

On Nov. 10th, with Maps and Woodcuts, post 8vo, 7s. 6d.,

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

FROM THE CREATION TO THE RETURN OF THE JEWS FROM CAPTIVITY, AND THE CLOSE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT CANON.

Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D.

"The great progress that has been made in Biblical studies of late years demands some better Text-Book for the illustration of Old Testament History than we yet possess in our School and College Literature. Besides giving the History recorded in the Old Testament, with the necessary explanations and illustrations, this Work will contain an account of numerous other subjects, such as the Antiquities of the Jews, the Geography of the countries and places mentioned in the Old Testament, together with Tables of Weights and Measures, Genealogical and Chronological Tables, &c."

In the Press,

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXXXVI., is Published This Day.

CONTENTS:—

I. English Cathedrals.
II. The Mariner's Compass.
III. State and Prospects of Italy.
IV. Poetry of Praed and Lord Houghton.
V. The Education of the Blind.
VI. Field Sports of the Ancients.
VII. The Gallican Church.
VIII. Encroachments of Russia in Asia.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY, AMUSEMENTS, and the FASHIONS, in THE QUEEN, THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER. Illustrated. A copy in return for seven stamps addressed to "The Queen" Office, 346, Strand.

THE LADIES' LIBRARY.—Instructions what new books to buy or borrow in THE QUEEN, THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER. Illustrated. It contains also the Latest Paris Fashions, the Newest Things at the Shops, Dress, the Work Table, Natural History, Household Economy, and all other subjects interesting and useful to the ladies'. A copy in return for seven postage-stamps addressed to "The Queen" Office, 346, Strand.

Second Edition, with Illustrations, price 2s. 6d.

A TREATISE on SMOKY CHIMNEYS, their CURE and PREVENTION. By FREDERICK EDWARDS, jun.

"The great charm of the treatise is its conciseness and practical usefulness."—Building News.

"The author of this really able and useful little treatise will be welcomed by many as a friend indeed."—Sun.

"A sensible and clearly-written pamphlet.—Guardian.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.

Second Edition, revised, with 16 Plates, price 6s.,

OUR DOMESTIC FIRE-PLACES: a Treatise on the Economical Use of Fuel and the Prevention of Smoke. By FREDERICK EDWARDS, jun.

"Mr. Edwards has written a very interesting and valuable essay on the above subject."—Athenæum.

"All householders as well as architects will learn much from this terse and practical treatise."—Spectator.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS." Post free 13 stamps.

54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street.

"Will astonish the groups round many a fireside."—"Standard."

"They are truly marvellous, and seem to be inexhaustible."—"Times."

In the Press, and will soon appear,

HARMONIA,

Containing Tunes, Original and Selected, for the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts, the New Congregational Hymnbook, the New Selection of Hymns, and also for Psalms and Hymns generally sung in both Churches and Chapels. In an Organ Score.

This day is published, foap. 8vo, price 6d.,

FREE AND OPEN WORSHIP IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF ENGLAND.

A SERMON,

Preached in the Parish Church of Doncaster,

By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster.

Macmillan and Co., London.

CLARK'S FOREIGN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY, &c.

FOURTH SERIES (1864-5): SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, TWO GUINEAS.

Lange on the Acts, 2 Vols.; Hengstenberg on St. John's Gospel, 2 Vols.; Keil and Delitzsch on Pentateuch, 3 Vols.; and on Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Vol.

THIRD SERIES: 20 Vols. Price, FIVE GUINEAS.

Kurtz on Old Covenant Dispensation,' 3 Vols.; Stier on Words of Risen Saviour, and on St. James; Hengstenberg on Ecclesiastes; Tholuck on St. John's Gospel; on Sermon on Mount; Ebrard on St. John's Epistles; Dorner on the Doctrine of the Person of Christ, 5 Vols.; Lange on St. Matthew and St. Mark, 3 Vols.; Lange on St. Luke, 2 Vols.; Kurtz on Old Testament Sacrifice; Ebrard's Gospel History.

SECOND SERIES: 20 Vols. Price, FIVE GUINEAS.

Stier on the Words of the Lord Jesus, 8 Vols.; Hengstenberg's Christology of the Old Testament, 4 Vols; Ullmann's Reformers before the Reformation, 2 Vols.; Baumgarten's Apostolic History, 3 Vols.; Keil on Joshua; Keil on Kings and Chronicles, 2 Vols.

FIRST SERIES: 29 Vols. Price, 7l. 12s. 6d.

Hengstenberg on the Psalms, 3 Vols.; Olshausen's Commentaries on New Testament, 9 Vols.; Neander's General Church History, 9 Vols.; Hagenbach's History of Doctrines, 2 Vols.; Gieseler's Church History, 5 Vols.; Havernick's Introduction to Old Testament.

A SELECTION of 12 Vols. from 1st Series; of 20 from 1st and 2nd Series; or of 32 from 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Series, supplied at Subscription Price (or more at the same proportion.)

LANGE'S LIFE OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST.
Edited by the Rev. MARCUS DODS. 6 Vols. 8vo.
Subscription Price, 1l. 15s.

DR. JOHN OWEN'S WORKS.
Edited by the Rev. Dr. GOOLD. In 24 Vols. 8vo.
Subscription Price, 4l. 4s.

BENGEL'S GNOMON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, in 5 Vols. 8vo. Subscription Price, 1l. 11s. 6d.

CALVIN'S WORKS, in 51 Vols. 8vo.
Subscription Price, 9l. 9s.

The above Works are all highly suitable for a Clergyman's Library, or indeed for the Library of any educated person.

Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark; and all Booksellers.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1865.